

150,000

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,805

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1978

Established 1887

Carter Renews Adherence To a Tough Rights Policy

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (IHT) — President Carter, declaring anew U.S. adherence to the "struggle for the enhancement of human rights," warned today that rights violations by other governments will affect U.S. relations with the United States.

At a White House ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Mr. Carter listed as governments that practice repression the Soviet Union, Chile, Nicaragua, South Africa, Ethiopia, Uganda, Cambodia, and Cambodia.

"To regimes which persist in wholesale violations of human rights, we will not hesitate to convey our outrage, nor will we pretend that our relations are unaffected," the president said.

"As long as I am president," he said, "the government of the United States will struggle for the enhancement of human rights. No force on earth can separate us from that commitment."

Human rights is the soul of our foreign policy," he said.

Although his human rights declarations have drawn criticism from Moscow as a danger to détente and an interference in internal affairs, Mr. Carter said that the policy's effectiveness is now established.

"We will speak out when individual rights are violated in other lands," he said. "The Universal Declaration means that no nation can draw the cloak of sovereignty over torture, disappearances, officially sanctioned bigotry or the destruction of freedom within its own borders."

Before Mr. Carter's appearance, however, an activist for the rights of American Indians criticized administration officials during a question-and-answer session.

Vernon Bellecourt, representing the National Council of the American Indian Movement, denounced as "despicable" the fact that we are talking here about human rights while people are fighting to be free from domination in Iran and Nicaragua.

He added: "The American people have to resolve the sovereignty of our [American Indian] rights."

Other questions — about apartheid in South Africa, the Soviet Union and the liberation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — were asked of Patricia Derian, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

She replied that the United States was conducting "vigorous diplomacy" on human rights.

Mr. Carter said in his speech that U.S. envoys overseas are carrying the message "that human rights count in the character of our relations with other countries." Moreover, he said, U.S. foreign aid will depend on recipients adopting "a democratic path of development."

Rejecting arguments that his human rights objectives may actually harm those he wishes to help, the president said:

"Ask the victims. Ask the exiles. Ask the governments which practice repression. Whether in Cambodia and Chile, in Uganda or South Africa, in Nicaragua or Ethiopia or the Soviet Union, governments know that we care, and not a single one of those who is actually taking risks or suffering for human rights has asked us to desist."

"From the prisons, the camps, the enforced exiles, we receive one message: Speak up, persevere, let the voice of freedom be heard."

In an apparent reference to James Jones, the chief of the People's Temple who led more than 900 adherents in a mass suicide and murder ritual in Guyana last month, Mr. Carter said, "Of all human rights, the most basic is to be free of arbitrary violence, whether that violence comes from government, from terrorists, from criminals or from self-appointed messiahs operating under cover of politics or religion."

Mr. Carter called on Congress to ratify the 1948 UN convention outlawing genocide. When other nations ask why the United States has not endorsed that document, Mr. Carter said, "we do not have an acceptable answer." There has been vigorous opposition to this convention in the United States.

protocol will not solve problems of double taxation, the lawyers warn. If the U.S. Senate does not act by February, 1980, the filing date in France for 1979 income, some U.S. citizens in France will pay taxes on 1979 income to two governments.

Confusion Anticipated

When the Senate acts, the protocol will be retroactive, but a delay will create immense tax hassles, lawyers warn.

"If the treaty is not ratified by the Senate soon," said a U.S. tax expert working with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in France, "there will be massive double taxation for Americans here. Before that, a lot of people will pack their bags and leave because they don't want to take the risk."

U.S. businessmen, tax lawyers and diplomats who had hoped that France would postpone repeal of the statute now are waiting for Washington to act. But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has seven other tax treaties on its agenda next year. The Senate took 2½ years to ratify the British-U.S. tax treaty (it rejected one provision and the treaty may have to be renegotiated).

Tax experts here add that even if the Senate ratifies the French-U.S. protocol in time, it will not necessarily eliminate all double taxation.

The problem dates to October, 1976, when the French administration quietly slipped a provision into a bill concerning French citizens residing overseas. The provision repealed Article 164-1 which exempted U.S. citizens from paying French tax on U.S. income.

When news of the repeal got out, U.S. taxpayers here were alarmed.

But French application of the

protocol will not solve problems of double taxation, the lawyers warn. If the U.S. Senate does not act by February, 1980, the filing date in France for 1979 income, some U.S. citizens in France will pay taxes on 1979 income to two governments.

Confusion Anticipated

When the Senate acts, the protocol will be retroactive, but a delay will create immense tax hassles, lawyers warn.

"If the treaty is not ratified by the Senate soon," said a U.S. tax expert working with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in France, "there will be massive double taxation for Americans here. Before that, a lot of people will pack their bags and leave because they don't want to take the risk."

U.S. businessmen, tax lawyers and diplomats who had hoped that France would postpone repeal of the statute now are waiting for Washington to act. But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has seven other tax treaties on its agenda next year. The Senate took 2½ years to ratify the British-U.S. tax treaty (it rejected one provision and the treaty may have to be renegotiated).

Tax experts here add that even if the Senate ratifies the French-U.S. protocol in time, it will not necessarily eliminate all double taxation.

The problem dates to October, 1976, when the French administration quietly slipped a provision into a bill concerning French citizens residing overseas. The provision repealed Article 164-1 which exempted U.S. citizens from paying French tax on U.S. income.

When news of the repeal got out, U.S. taxpayers here were alarmed.

But French application of the



Carmen Polo, widow of Spanish dictator Francisco Franco, prepares to vote on constitution.



Spanish Communist leader Santiago Carrillo at the ballot box.

Spain Votes On Liberal Constitution

MADRID, Dec. 6 (UPI) — With the army and police on nationwide alert against possible terrorist attacks, Spaniards voted today in a referendum on a constitution to complete the nation's transition from dictatorship to democracy.

Cool, rainy weather threatened to reduce the turnout by the 25.6 million Spaniards eligible to vote, including 2.5 million persons 18 to 21 years old voting for the first time.

Approval of the constitution was considered assured but government leaders said abstentions of more than 30 percent and "no" votes of more than 10 percent would be "worrying."

National police armed with sub-machine guns guarded polling stations, public buildings and power and communications centers.

A state of alert was declared in the four northern Basque provinces where the guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) is conducting a bloody campaign for independence. More than 10 reserve companies of police and paramilitary Civil Guards moved into the area.

The constitution, written jointly by the ruling Democratic Center Union and the Socialist, Communist and rightist Popular Alliance parties, establishes a parliamentary monarchy in Spain.

It would be Spain's 11th constitution since 1808 and would replace the "Fundamental Laws" under which Generalissimo Francisco Franco ruled from the end of the civil war in 1939 until his death in 1975.

"Adios, Franco, Adios," the newspaper El Periodico declared in a banner headline.

"As a politician, I feel a great satisfaction at having arrived at this day in which Spaniards are going to vote on a constitution of freedoms," Premier Adolfo Suarez, 46, said as he cast his ballot at a Madrid high school.

After the referendum, Mr. Suarez will have 30 days in which to decide whether to seek a vote of confidence from the Cortes (parliament) or call national elections.

Hundreds of persons cheered King Juan Carlos, 40, as he arrived with Queen Sofia to vote at another school.

The constitution separates church and state, ending the special status of Catholicism as the state religion. It also provides for greater regional autonomy, abolishes the death penalty, lowers the age of majority from 21 to 18 and opens the door to civil divorce.

Iran Releases Top Shah Foe To Ease Crisis

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

TEHRAN, Dec. 6 — The government today released Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's leading political opponent from jail in a move apparently designed to ease tensions here before Iran's most important religious ceremonies Sunday and Monday.

National Front leader Karim Sanjabi and a close associate, Dariush Forouhar, were arrested Nov. 11 shortly before Mr. Sanjabi was to give a press conference. He had just returned from Paris where he had met with the exiled religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the symbol of rebellion against the shah. They had agreed in Paris that the only solution to the protracted crisis here was the removal of the shah from power.

No explanation was given for Mr. Sanjabi's release, but it appeared to be one of several steps by the military-led government to prevent bloody clashes between the army and demonstrators during the coming mourning period when Shiite Muslims observe the martyrdom of Imam Hussein, founder of the sect and grandson of the prophet Mohammed.

Earlier, the government said that 120 political prisoners would be released Saturday, on the eve of Human Rights Day, and that an amnesty would be granted to 352 persons sentenced by military courts under martial law.

U.S. business firms today began a large-scale evacuation of employees and their dependents after diplomatic warnings of trouble starting tomorrow, United Press International reported.

"There is going to be big trouble," a diplomat said, "and the military is going to react with everything they've got. It could get very nasty by the weekend."

[Several hundred U.S. citizens, mostly wives and children, left Tehran today by plane, and the American School announced that it was closing until Jan. 6.]

[Diplomats said that evacuations were begun by Westinghouse and General Electric, both of which have large staffs among the 41,000 Americans living in Iran.]

[A U.S. embassy spokesman said that there were no immediate plans to evacuate embassy personnel or their dependents. However, the Defense Department gave permission to the 850 U.S. servicemen stationed here to evacuate their 1,800 dependents.]

Mr. Sanjabi, 73, is the recognized leader of the National Front, the main political opposition group to the shah. Unless he has changed his position while in detention, his release could hamper efforts under way to reach a political compromise.

[Mr. Sanjabi said in a telephone interview today that he was not willing to take part in a government of national union in the existing conditions in Iran. Associated Press reported from Paris.]

[Interviewed by a French radio station after his release from prison, Mr. Sanjabi said that no such peace had been offered to him.]

These seeking political compromise have focused on Ali Akbar, a former premier who has been trying to bridge the gap between the shah and moderate opposition elements, including members of the National Front. Mr. Antini was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

After 3-Month Moratorium Ends

Israel Plans 7 Settlements For Occupied West Bank

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, Dec. 6 (NYT) — High government officials said today that at least seven new settlements would be started on the Israeli-occupied West Bank soon after a three-month moratorium on such projects ends on Dec. 17.

The announcement that the controversial settlement policy would be resumed appeared to revive an old and prickly issue just as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was about to visit Egypt and Israel in an effort to break the present impasse in the negotiations for a peace treaty between the two nations.

Western diplomats here and in Tel Aviv interpreted the prospect of new Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories as a move to appease hard-line backers of Prime Minister Menachem Begin who were balking at the proposed establishment of civil autonomy for Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

At the same time, these diplomats remarked, the Israeli government may, as it has in the past, be using the settlement drive as a means to exert pressure on Egypt, and possibly also the United States, in the present crucial stage of treaty bargaining.

Israel's settlement policy was a major topic during the talks at Camp David in September. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is known to have insisted that the settling up of new Jewish communities in Israeli-occupied areas was a serious stumbling block in the search for peace, and President Carter endorsed this view. The Israeli prime minister eventually suspended settlement activity.

Discord on Commitment

Egyptian and U.S. officials appeared to hope at the time that the Israeli commitment not to start any new settlements would cover the five-year transition period foreseen in the framework for peace that was laboriously produced at Camp David. However, Mr. Begin made clear that he envisaged a moratorium on new settlements only for the three months during which Israel and Egypt were to work out the treaty terms.

The three-month period following the signing of the Camp David accord on Sept. 17 runs out in 11 days, and it is far from certain that Egypt and Israel will reach full agreement on the peace treaty.

"Now is the most difficult time in the negotiations since Camp David," a Foreign Ministry spokesman here said today when he was asked whether he would characterize the mood in government quarters as optimistic or pessimistic with regard to the peace treaty contacts.

During the last few weeks Mr.

Begin has been confronted with increasing restiveness among groups that had supported him, but now appear afraid of the implications of the self-rule for Palestinians that the treaty would set up. The prime minister and his aides have tried to allay such worries, promising that settlers and other Israeli residents would under no conditions be evicted from the West Bank, and that new settlements could be founded.

West Bank Protest

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Several hundred high-school students and other townspeople of this Christian Arab center north of Jerusalem paraded through the streets today to protest the punitive demolition of the home of an alleged Palestinian terrorist near here earlier this week.

Today's demonstration followed a harsh denunciation of the Israeli measure by the Egyptian government yesterday. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry in Cairo said the razing of West Bank houses by Israeli Army units represented a threat to peace and security in the Middle East, and were in conflict with present peace efforts.

Gen. Brown Is Dead at 60

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (IHT) — Air Force Gen. George S. Brown, 60, a veteran of three wars and recently retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, died of cancer yesterday at the Malcolm Grow Medical Center at Andrews Air Force Base. Obituary on Page 5.

Gen. Brown

Is Dead at 60

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (IHT) — Air Force Gen. George S. Brown, 60, a veteran of three wars and recently retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, died of cancer yesterday at the Malcolm Grow Medical Center at Andrews Air Force Base. Obituary on Page 5.

French-U.S. Pact Tax-Protocol Delay May Hurt Americans

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT) — Unless the U.S. Senate acts quickly to ratify a recent French-U.S. tax protocol, some U.S. citizens in France may be subjected temporarily to double taxation on part of their incomes, according to U.S. tax experts here.

The cause of the double taxation would be the repeal of a French statute that exempted U.S. citizens from French tax on income from the United States. The statute is scheduled to be repealed on Jan. 1.

In that date, taxpayers will be subjected to French tax on all of their income. The United States also taxes all income, regardless of where it is earned.

Because the United States allows credit for foreign taxes on income earned overseas, the double taxation would be on investment and certain other sources of income from the United States.

Recently, both governments signed a tax protocol that would eliminate double taxation. However, the protocol, which amended a 1967 treaty, will not take effect until legislators in both countries ratify it. It is not known when the U.S. Senate will act.

U.S. lawyers and diplomats here have been urging the French government to postpone the repeal of the statute, Article 164-1, until the U.S. Senate ratifies the protocol. The French has so far refused.

The French Parliament is expected to approve the protocol before the end of the year. The administration of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has indicated that it intends to apply the provisions of the protocol, regardless of when the U.S. Senate acts.

But French application of the

protocol will not solve problems of double taxation, the lawyers warn. If the U.S. Senate does not act by February, 1980, the filing date in France for 1979 income, some U.S. citizens in France will pay taxes on 1979 income to two governments.

Confusion Anticipated

When the Senate acts, the protocol will be retroactive, but a delay will create immense tax hassles, lawyers warn.

"If the treaty is not ratified by the Senate soon," said a U.S. tax expert working with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in France, "there will be massive double taxation for Americans here. Before that, a lot of people will pack their bags and leave because they don't want to take the risk."

U.S. businessmen, tax lawyers and diplomats who had hoped that France would postpone repeal of the statute now are waiting for Washington to act. But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has seven other tax treaties on its agenda next year. The Senate took 2½ years to ratify the British-U.S. tax treaty (it rejected one provision and the treaty may have to be renegotiated).

Tax experts here add that even if the Senate ratifies the French-U.S. protocol in time, it will not necessarily eliminate all double taxation.

The problem dates to October, 1976, when the French administration quietly slipped a provision into a bill concerning French citizens residing overseas. The provision repealed Article 164-1 which exempted U.S. citizens from paying French tax on U.S. income.

When news of the repeal got out, U.S. taxpayers here were alarmed.

But French application of the

protocol will not solve problems of double taxation, the lawyers warn. If the U.S. Senate does not act by February, 1980, the filing date in France for 1979 income, some U.S. citizens in France will pay taxes on 1979 income to two governments.

Confusion Anticipated

When the Senate acts, the protocol will be retroactive, but a delay will create immense tax hassles, lawyers warn.

"If the treaty is not ratified by the Senate soon," said a U.S. tax expert working with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in France, "there will be massive double taxation for Americans here. Before that, a lot of people will pack their bags and leave because they don't want to take the risk."

U.S. businessmen, tax lawyers and diplomats who had hoped that France would postpone repeal of the statute now are waiting for Washington to act. But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has seven other tax treaties on its agenda next year. The Senate took 2½ years to ratify the British-U.S. tax treaty (it rejected one provision and the treaty may have to be renegotiated).

Tax experts here add that even if the Senate ratifies the French-U.S. protocol in time, it will not necessarily eliminate all double taxation.

The problem dates to October, 1976, when the French administration quietly slipped a provision into a bill concerning French citizens residing overseas. The provision repealed Article 164-1 which exempted U.S. citizens from paying French tax on U.S. income.

When news of the repeal got out, U.S. taxpayers here were alarmed.

But French application of the

Over Italy-Ireland Dispute

France Blamed in Monetary Row

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (IHT) — Amid recommendations and disappointment over what went wrong with a planned European Monetary System, France appears to bear the main responsibility for the dispute which kept Italy and Ireland from deciding to join at this time, according to sources who took part in the discussions here.

If the new system starts with only six members, it will be financially stronger at the outset because the weaker European economies are out. In effect, France would have fulfilled its political ambition of rejoining West Germany in a strengthened version of the existing European currency float — the snake. The smaller system, however, would be a setback for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's hopes of advancing European economic convergence, especially under French leadership of the Common Market next year.

The effect of any ill-feeling left

by the dispute remains unclear. After preparatory consultations in which France played a leading role, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing suddenly blocked parts of a plan to fund

• The narrower membership of the new European Monetary System seen limiting currency association by non-EEC members who might have joined a broader system, official sources say. Stories Page 9.

aid to poorer members through the regional fund of the European Economic Community.

He also said that the amount of aid which Italy and Ireland asked for was "out of proportion" with the sums envisaged by the plan's authors.

The hard-line French attitude was "incomprehensible" to at least one leader, who declined to be identified, because Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had invested so much personal energy and prestige in the grand design for monetary reform.

West Germany was willing to sweeten the offer of aid in an effort to meet the poorer countries nearer halfway, according to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the other father of the plan. The main stumbling block apparently was a French veto against any use of the regional fund as a conduit.

Although this mechanism was mentioned in the plan which France helped draft, the French attitude shifted, apparently last week. West German banking sources said. The veto on the regional fund (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

World Fair Planned

In Paris for 2000

PARIS, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — France plans to stage a world exhibition in 2000, the government said today.

The last world fair held in Paris took place in 1937. The previous one was in 1889, when the Eiffel Tower was completed.

Stealing' of Election Charged Ruling Party Feud Delays Naming of Ohira in Japan

By Henry Scott-Stokess

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (NYT) — A furor erupted inside Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party today as it prevented parliament from electing to formally elect Masayoshi Ohira as the successor to Premier Takeo Fukuda, who resigned this morning with his entire Cabinet.

In an extraordinary day of heated political debate, supporters of Mr. Ohira and Mr. Fukuda tried in vain to agree in private on a choice party secretary-general. Mr. Ohira's ally gave way to Mr. Fukuda on the matter, stating that a would drop his own original choice of Zenko Suzuki, his right-hand man, and give the powerful position to a bumbler member of the Ohira faction, the relatively unknown Kunikida Seito.

With this agreement the way appeared to be open for party acceptance of Mr. Ohira's state of mind for top party and Cabinet posts, all of which were to be announced today after the new leader's election by parliament. But an agreement collapsed after a heated session at which outgoing Agriculture Minister Ichiro Nakagawa reportedly denounced supporters of Kakuei Tanaka, Mr. Ohira's ally, for "stealing" party membership lists and winning the presidential elections for Mr. Ohira on Nov. 27 by foul means.

Mr. Nakagawa, leader of the leftist Sakurakai ("summer storm") party, a parliamentary group that favors nuclear armaments and return to prewar-style emperor worship, broke with custom and refused to tender his resignation

along with other Cabinet members — although he was considered to have resigned de facto.

This action helped to spark an explosion of resentment among young members of Mr. Fukuda's faction, supported by other party leaders critical of Mr. Ohira, and they informed an embarrassed Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

With this agreement the way appeared to be open for party acceptance of Mr. Ohira's state of mind for top party and Cabinet posts, all of which were to be announced today after the new leader's election by parliament. But an agreement collapsed after a heated session at which outgoing Agriculture Minister Ichiro Nakagawa reportedly denounced supporters of Kakuei Tanaka, Mr. Ohira's ally, for "stealing" party membership lists and winning the presidential elections for Mr. Ohira on Nov. 27 by foul means.

Mr. Nakagawa, leader of the leftist Sakurakai ("summer storm") party, a parliamentary group that favors nuclear armaments and return to prewar-style emperor worship, broke with custom and refused to tender his resignation

along with other Cabinet members — although he was considered to have resigned de facto.

This action helped to spark an explosion of resentment among young members of Mr. Fukuda's faction, supported by other party leaders critical of Mr. Ohira, and they informed an embarrassed Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israeli Firm to Market Cheap Solar-Power Turbines

By Dial Torgerson

YAVNE, Israel, Dec. 6 — A turbine that spins from the heat of the sun, turning solar energy into electricity, powers the lights shining down on an Israeli company's research yard.

Beneath the lights lies a waist-deep tank of water the area of a tennis court. It is a solar pond. Connected with the turbine, it promises what scientists here said is the first big breakthrough in making the sun a commercially viable electric power source.

"Sometimes, when I wonder if we're really going to finally get there," said Yehuda Bronicki, 44, who has dedicated his adult life to solar energy. "I get out to the yard and look at the lights shining on the pond, and it recharges my batteries."

Mr. Bronicki is the president of Ormat Turbines Ltd., and his life work now seems about to pay off. Laughed at in the days of cheap oil for his single-minded obsession with the sun, he persisted, developed what he said is the only tur-

Converter Works in Connection With Sunpool Heat

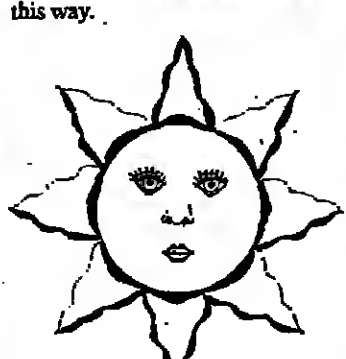
bine now available as a solar-power converter, and will market it in 18 months with the solar pond.

Ormat and Israel hold a substantial lead on the rest of the world in market readiness for solar energy, according to the Ministry of Energy.

"The turbine came off the shelf," said Mr. Bronicki. "We have put 2,000 of them in electric generating units powered by fossil fuels. And the pond — well, it is found in nature. It has always been there."

The solar pond, sometimes called a sunpool, is found where a saltwater pond is covered on the surface by a layer of fresh water, and, unable to rise, it retains its heat, reaching almost the boiling point.

A sunpool on the shore of the Gulf of Aqaba has been scalding the feet of unwary beachcombers for millennia. Israeli scientists started experimenting with solar ponds two decades ago and found that such ponds could be duplicated artificially as a source of hot water.



But the trend, meanwhile, was toward simple roof units which could heat household water and save heating costs. Israel, which has no hydroelectric power, almost no oil of its own, and tenuous sources of foreign oil, was a pioneer in household solar heating units. Flat, glass-topped solar energy collectors through which water heats as it circulates, dot the roofs of Israel. One-fourth of all homes heat water this way.

When Mr. Bronicki started Ormat in 1964 he set out to develop a turbine that could generate electricity from the relatively low temperatures created by solar heating.

Most of the world's electric power is made by steam generating plants in which oil is burned, turning water into superheated steam to turn turbine blades that generate power. In remote areas, diesel engines are used to generate the electricity.

"Engineers everywhere else neglected turbines that would operate at low temperatures," explained Mr. Bronicki. "There was plenty of fuel. And low-temperature turbines were less efficient. You can't make a high-temperature turbine work at low temperatures. But the low-temperature turbine we developed will work with both solar energy or fossil fuels."

That was what saved Ormat in the years when solar energy was neglected. Ormat developed a self-contained, maintenance-free turbine generator that would work on

solar power, but also served well with heat provided by burning oil or natural gas.

"We call it a closed-cycle vapor turbine generator," Mr. Bronicki said. "It has only one moving part, the turbine shaft itself. It is self-lubricating. It proved ideal for remote locations, such as a lighthouse or a microwave relay station, and we have sold them in 40 countries. One has been working 12 years onstop without maintenance."

Fortuitous Misapplication

This fortuitous misapplication of the Bronicki turbine — running the units on fossil fuels — has kept the company flourishing since there is a need for such self-contained units in developing countries and remote areas. The company now employs 300 persons in a modern new plant at Yavne, on the coast south of Tel Aviv, and last year did \$10 million in business.

On Contempt Charge

Mrs. Gandhi Faces Prison, Loss of Seat

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in a succession of setbacks, is heading for imprisonment and expulsion from the Parliament to which she was just recently elected.

The ruling Janata Party, at a high-level meeting today, was reported to have decided in favor of a "deterrent" punishment on a charge of contempt of Parliament and breach of privilege. Mrs. Gandhi was found guilty of this charge by a parliamentary committee which inquired into her alleged involvement in obstruction and harassment of officials from collecting information for Parliament regarding a business deal of her son, Sanjay.

The parliamentary privilege committee has charged her with serious breach of privilege and contempt of the house and left the punishment "to the collective wisdom" of its members.

Mrs. Gandhi had refused to testify before the 15-member all-party committee on the ground that the majority of its members belonged to the ruling party and that she did not expect any justice from it.

The issue is scheduled to be de-

bated tomorrow in the lower house of Parliament. The Janata Party leaders were said to be backing a resolution that seeks to expel Mrs. Gandhi from the house and imprison her for the duration of the winter session which ends in the third week of this month.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai was reported to have said that maximum punishment is justified in this case.

The Janata Party has an overwhelming majority in the 543-member house and, according to party sources, only a few were in favor of lesser punishment such as a verbal reprimand by the speaker of the house. The Marxist party which has 22 members in the house has tabled a resolution recommending expulsion and imprisonment.

No other opposition party has indicated its stand. The Congress Party is divided on the issue and the pro-Moscow Communist Party and other minority parties are neutral.

The hardliners in Mr. Desai's Cabinet have also got a bill approved by the Cabinet for establishing a special court to try Mrs. Gandhi and her associates for the "excesses" committed during the 19 months of emergency rule at the end of her 11-year regime in March of last year. Mrs. Gandhi was defeated in the elections last month which led to the Janata Party victory.

Early last month, she was rejected to Parliament in a by-election.

Israeli Firm Has Turbine

(Continued from Page 1)

it could create electric power from the sun, no one was interested. Ormat built a sample unit in 1966 in Mali, a West African country rich only in sunshine, and the government rejected it.

"It cost \$25,000," he said, "and produced power equivalent to that of a one-horsepower pump — enough power per hour to run a pump which would provide water for 500 cattle. It would have paid for itself in marketable beef in one year. Mali wasn't interested. The government said it would go on buying oil."

The prototype unit now sits, still working, in the Ormat yard. But that unit had a built-in handicap — the amount of plumbing necessary to carry the hot water from the 30 solar collectors to the turbine.

Fewer Pipes Needed

"The more power you need, the more pipes you need, reducing the efficiency," Mr. Bronicki said. "But the solar pond is different. With it as a heat source you don't need a lot of pipes. The bigger it is, the more efficient it is."

The minimum size of pond Mr. Bronicki envisions is one dunam, or about 1,000 square meters (there are four dunams in an acre), about the size of the one in the Ormat yard. It creates five kilowatts of power an hour, enough, say, for the power needs of a fishermen's village of a few hundred people.

The type of power plant normally used in such areas would have two 10-horsepower diesel in alternating service, and in addition to fuel, would require regular maintenance. (Unless, of course, the fishermen used an Ormat closed-cycle vapor turbine generator.)

A two-acre solar pond has been completed by Ormat at Sodom, on the Dead Sea, and will be generating power this spring. It will provide hot water and refrigeration for a 200-room hotel being built nearby.

© Los Angeles Times

Soviet Soldiers in Crash

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (AP) — Three Soviet soldiers were believed killed when a truck bearing West Berlin license plates slammed into their vehicle before dawn on an autobahn in southern East Germany, travelers reported today.



Leonid Brezhnev and Averell Harriman shake hands before talks in the Kremlin yesterday.

Concern Over Carter Defense Spending Continues

NATO Approves Warning System

By Michael Geiler

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (WP) — Defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization today formally approved the largest single project in alliance history, a \$1.8-billion airborne early warning system, yet concern over the future level of U.S. defense spending un-

der the Carter administration dominated the thoughts of officials from 13 countries gathered here for the two-day semi-annual meeting.

Senior U.S. and NATO officials said privately that virtually all allied ministers indicated that if the United States, even for valid and understandable domestic budgetary reasons, fails to live up to its pledge of a 3-percent increase in real defense spending, it would be difficult and perhaps impossible for them to gain parliamentary approval for similar increases in their own countries.

It was because of an initiative by President Carter last year that most of the NATO countries formally, although in some cases reluctantly, agreed to strive for an increase each year in their respective defense budgets of a 3-percent increase.

In recent weeks, however, the president, under some domestic pressure to increase spending on social programs and economic pressure to cut the budget deficit, appears to be wavering from that goal. This is causing confusion among European leaders because such increases are also politically risky to push in their own countries, especially if the United States backs down.

Symbol and Substance

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, at a press conference at the close of the meeting, acknowledged that his fellow ministers "expressed concern." He added, "What we do is clearly very important to them, not only in substantive terms but in symbolic terms. That was made clear to me."

But Mr. Brown said he told the ministers the same thing he was telling newsmen, that the president was reviewing the budget carefully but had not yet made up his mind on the final figure.

Privately, several leading officials here said they personally felt that the odds were in favor of Mr. Carter sticking to the 3-percent figure.

Mr. Brown seemed to brush aside suggestions that the administration might seek some partial solution such as agreeing to a 3-percent increase only in that part of the U.S. defense budget related to NATO.

The defense secretary pointed out that the original commitment was to an increase in defense spending, meaning the total budget. "I don't think there is any doubt about what it means," he said.

The concern over whether the president would go back on a pledge that he had indicated was compounded here today by news

that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance would skip the two-day NATO foreign ministers meeting, which opens here tomorrow.

Many officials here said they could not recall a NATO ministerial meeting missed by a U.S. secretary of state, although NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said later he could remember some occasions when the U.S. secretary was absent. Mr. Vance will travel to the Middle East this weekend for another effort to bring Egypt and Israel together on the terms of a peace treaty.

Although there is understanding here of the overwhelming importance of that mission, it has not gone unnoticed that Mr. Vance will not be in the Middle East during the time of this NATO meeting and will stop in London en route to the Middle East to give a speech.

Ruling Party Row Delays Naming of Ohira in Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Fukuda said they would not accept the choice of an Ohira-faction member as secretary-general.

Instead, they insisted, a member of some other faction within the ruling party should take over the post, which gives its holder control over election practices, the choice of candidates and other major prerogatives. A deadlock ensued, and parliament, which was formally convened in the presence of the emperor at 1 p.m., could not be called into session to vote for the new premier without Liberal Democratic Party participation.

"I would like to say I am cheerful," Mr. Ohira said, "but I cannot. The issue over the party posts is trying — trying and painful."

Mr. Fukuda remains leader of this major ally of the United States in Asia, under Article 71 of the constitution, until parliament meets to name a new premier. The open and continued struggle for

Harriman Talks With Brezhnev Says Soviet Leader Seeks Peace

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 — U.S. elder statesman Averell Harriman met for 90 minutes today with President Leonid Brezhnev and said that anyone who thinks the Soviet Union is preparing a first-strike nuclear attack on the United States is "paranoid."

"There's no man in the world who has a greater desire to do all that he can to prevent nuclear war," Mr. Harriman told the joint Soviet-U.S. Trade and Economic Council.

He said that Mr. Brezhnev understands that those who have responsibility over nuclear weapons have an obligation to prevent their use.

"This idea that he is planning a first strike or those who say that are paranoid," said Mr. Harriman, who is 87.

A former ambassador to the Soviet Union and a special envoy of several presidents, Mr. Harriman said he saw firsthand how the Soviet Union and the United States worked together during World War II to defeat Nazi Germany.

"We were able, in spite of our differences and in spite of our difficulties, to work together," he said. "It is unthinkable to me that our two nations can't work together in peace."

The former New York governor said trade should not be linked to irrelevant matters and added, "You can't change trade in the way you can change a smile."

"Trade is too important to each of our countries. It isn't a gift from the United States to the Soviet Union," he said. "It is a mutually useful interchange between our two nations."

Mr. Harriman called on Congress to pass a new trade bill giving the Soviet Union most-favored-nation status. The 1974 Trade Act links better trade and credit benefits to an increase in Soviet Jewish emigration.

Mr. Harriman added that the United States should not stand in the way of Soviet oil and gas devel-

opment. In August, President Carter imposed export-license requirements on U.S.-made oil and gas production equipment and technology.

"They are going to do it and we aren't going to stop them," he said. "I think we should be a little less conceited to think that we are going to be able to prevent the Soviet Union — after all they've done — to develop their resources. They'll get it from somebody else if they don't get it from us, or they'll get it through their own ingenuity."

Mr. Brezhnev also met with two U.S. Cabinet members today and criticized "attempts to use trade for political pressuring," Tass reported.

The Soviet party leader received Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, who are here for talks on trade and economic relations.

Tass said Mr. Blumenthal and Mrs. Kreps gave Mr. Brezhnev messages about trade matters from Mr. Carter. The specific content was not disclosed.

In his session with the Cabinet secretaries, Mr. Brezhnev restated the Kremlin's opposition to restrictions on U.S.-Soviet trade adopted by Congress in 1974.

The restrictions, the Jackson Vanik and Stevenson amendments linked the non-discriminatory trade status and trade credits to Moscow with the issue of free emigration. The Russians say this is interference in internal affairs.

Tass said Mr. Brezhnev told two Cabinet officials that improved commercial and economic relations could better relations in general by only if "obstacles existing in this matter were removed, such as the discrimination vis-a-vis U.S.S.R. and attempts to use trade for political pressuring."

U.S. Tax-Protocol Delay May Hit Those in France

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. businessmen here began to shout. By the time the French Parliament acted, it had postponed the date of the repeal to January, 1979, enough time for the two governments to work out a protocol to avoid double taxation.

Last December, the governments initiated a protocol. After minor changes, it was signed two weeks ago in Washington by French Ambassador Francois de Laboulaye and George Vest, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Observers here are baffled by the delay because the protocol was almost identical to the one initiated last year. The major difference was the provision dealing with Social Security payments.

The observers accuse both governments of humping. An exchange of letters between the two governments published when the protocol was signed indicates that several side issues had not been resolved. They included contributions to pension funds, stock options, and state and local income taxes in the United States.

Nevertheless, tax lawyers here say that the protocol will basically take care of double taxation once both governments ratify it.

"The protocol is radical," said one lawyer. "It changes internal U.S. law, and it will be a tax revenue loss for the U.S."

The nine-page document is highly complex. Not even lawyers who have studied it fully comprehend it. Basically, it "divides up the cake," deciding which government will collect taxes on specific items of income.

Under the protocol, France agrees to relinquish tax on a portion of income from partnerships when part of the profits are earned in the United States. France will also relinquish tax on salaries earned in the United States, and on pension income from employment in the United States, and on Social Security payments.

In return, the United States will drop a significant portion of its tax on U.S. income from interest and dividends.

Through a complex formula, a large part of U.S. investment income will be considered French income, taxable in France. Depending on the amount that is determined to be French income, the taxpayer will receive a credit against U.S. taxes he normally would have paid on that investment income. The United States will grant a tax credit for taxes a U.S. citizen pays on U.S. income to a foreign government. This is why experts here call the protocol radical.

The experts who have studied the document say that double taxation will theoretically be averted after ratification by both sides. A U.S. citizen living in France should not pay a higher tax on any item of income than the highest rate in either country.

But, according to an expert, "In practical terms, it will be immensely complicated. The formula for interest income is not clear. After reading it 20 times, you throw up your hands."

The protocol is also ambiguous on a capital gains taxes, and could be interpreted as allowing double taxation.

People with earnings from third countries also might be subject to double taxation because of an inadequate credit.

"There will have to be interpretations," said one expert. "The signing of the protocol is not the be all and end all."

In cases where double taxation exists, the authorities will be called upon to solve the problem. But experts assume the taxpayer will have to pay first and argue later.

"How would you like to be one of the 3 percent faced with double taxation who has to go argue with French authorities because of the bumbling?" asked a lawyer who had studied the protocol. "It's unfair. After two years, the final

product should have resolved the problems."

In the end, lawyers here point out that the tax situation of U.S. citizens living in France will highly complex — not only because of the new French regulations in the protocol — but because of U.S. law on taxation of Americans abroad. That law will eliminate a \$20,000 income exclusion and substitute a system of deductions — most certainly raising U.S. tax for Americans in France.

Experts note that the effect French tax rates for U.S. citizens will jump because their taxable income in France will be higher than before, and there is no deduction system here.

Leading Force Free In Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

scheduled tomorrow to see a shah, who dislikes him but apparently brought him in as an ad hoc political desperation, for the time being.

Before Mr. Sanjabi's release, Mr. Amini reportedly was optimistic that a way out of the impasse could be found.

With the economy paralyzed, strikes spreading, and the country declining rapidly, the need is felt to find a credible alternative to the military-led government. It is widely acceptable. It could be found and the promise of a relaxation of martial law and restoration of civil freedoms could take the drive out of mounting public unrest.

There is considerable pessimism that the project is an exercise in futility. The workers are showing increasing power despite martial law, especially in the vital oil industry. Production has sunk to less than half of normal output in the last four days.

But most important is a unifying opposition to any compromise solution by Mr. Khomeini.

So far, no one in the opposition has dared to make a public break with Mr. Khomeini, although there are many who do not share his views on setting up an Islamic republic, or even of the necessity getting rid of the shah. But pressures are mounting as the economic situation worsens.

© Los Angeles Times

U.S. Reiterates Support

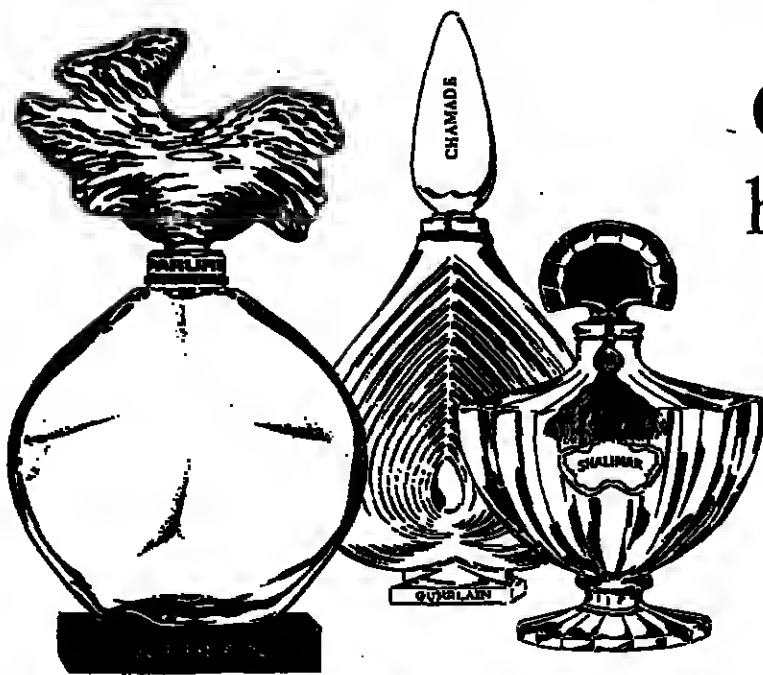
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP) — The Carter administration today reiterated its support for the shah while announcing plans for a National Security Council study of Iran.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d also said the United States has no intention of evacuating its U.S. Embassy personnel in Tehran, but he acknowledged that U.S. officials had discussed with American citizens living in Tehran the advisability of such an evacuation.

Jerrold Schecter, an aide to Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, said the former Undersecretary of State George Ball will draw up long range policy options on Iran and the Gulf region, rather than a response to the current crisis in Iran.

Omission

An article in Wednesday's *NY Times* by Bernard D. Nossiter of The Washington Post on the arrest by Pakistan's military regime of Mazhar Ali Khan, editor of the weekly magazine *Viewpoint*, failed to include the following paragraph: "Most of its readers probably skipped the back portion of the magazine — tedious articles on foreign policy that closely followed the Soviet line."



1975 PARURE • 1969 CHAMADE • 1925 SHALIMAR

GUERLAIN
has been creating
beautiful things
for a long time

In Paris exclusively at
68, Champs-Élysées
2, place Vendôme - 93, rue de Passy
29, rue de Sévres.

UN Panel Votes Rival Measures On West Sahara

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP) — The UN General Assembly's Colonial Committee approved two opposing resolutions on the Western Sahara yesterday.

But it gave a bigger vote to one backing Algeria's position that the territory should be independent than to another taking a hands-off attitude toward its absorption by Morocco and Mauritania.

Both resolutions received the two-thirds majority necessary for final adoption by the Assembly itself, which is made up of the same 150 countries as the committee.

The Assembly adopted two similarly contradictory resolutions in 1975. That was the year that Spain made the arrangements that enabled Morocco and Mauritania to divide the area when Spain abandoned it in early 1976.

The move was made over the opposition of the Polisario Front, a guerrilla group supported by Algeria.

Herald Tribune
essential.

الاصحاح الاول

Members, Money, Connections

Full Probe of Jones Cult Planned by House Panel

By T.R. Reid and Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — The congressional committee that inherited Rep. Leo Ryan's investigation of the People's Temple church has laid plans for a far-reaching inquiry covering the past, present and future of the cult, including its members, its money and its relations with U.S. and Guyanese officials.

The House International Relations Committee plans to focus as well on whether and how the U.S. government can use the church's assets to reimburse the Treasury for costs incurred in bringing home survivors and 911 bodies from the church's Jonestown colony.

Some committee members also hope to compile a roster of other U.S. cults operating abroad, although constitutional protections may limit this phase of the inquiry.

Preliminary planning by the four staff members working full time on the inquiry indicates that the committee will convene public hearings next year to create a detailed record, based on testimony by witnesses, of life and the mass death at Jonestown.

This plan still has to be approved by the chairman, Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., who has pledged to complete the investigation begun by Rep. Ryan, D-Calif., who was murdered — along with four other persons — by followers of the cult after touring Jonestown two weeks ago.

Rep. Zablocki has put off a decision on whether to hold public hearings.

The Justice Department also is conducting an investigation into the Jonestown deaths and the People's Temple.

At the request of the State Department, the civil division at Justice is investigating the financial structure of the cult. The criminal division and the FBI have eight sealed arrest warrants they obtained a few days after the Nov. 18 murders, just in case any of the suspects were alive. All of the eight are thought to be dead (five have been confirmed dead), according to Justice Department sources.

The FBI also is investigating charges that the People's Temple prepared a "hit list" of public officials and dissident members to be murdered in the event of a crisis. A bureau source said yesterday that there is "every indication that there was a very loose assassination plan."

George Berdes, the committee staff member directing the initial phase of the House investigation, said the staff has had difficulty narrowing the inquiry because "all these things about the members of the church, its money, its dealings with the government, are tangled in a knotted sort of way."

The committee plans to concentrate on a few specific issues — relations between the U.S. Embassy

in Guyana and the cult, the embassy's handling of complaints about Jonestown, and the adequacy of the information the embassy gave Rep. Ryan before his fatal trip.

At the urging of several members of Congress, the committee staff also is investigating the possibility of reimbursement for federal expenses resulting from the Jonestown deaths. Several congressmen said yesterday that the most emphatic point made in constituent mail on the tragedy is a demand that the government get its costs back from the church.

"That one takes you into tougher questions," Mr. Berdes said, "like who the church is now, and where the money is, and how much, and can you legally seize a church's assets?"

Rep. Dante Fascell of Florida, the committee's third-ranking Democrat, has expressed interest in a probe of other U.S. religious colonies overseas. Some sociologists have theorized that there may be hundreds of religious sects with settlements in foreign countries.

Mr. Berdes said that the committee would try to compile a list of colonies, but be noted that constitutional protections of privacy and religious freedom might prevent investigations of their activities.

The State Department strenuously defended the conduct of Richard McCoy, the chief consular officer in Guyana during most of Jonestown's existence.

According to People's Temple documents, the leaders thought that they had a special relationship with Mr. McCoy. During his tenure, the documents indicated, temple leader James Jones would get advance lists of the Jonestown residents the consulate wished to interview to investigate complaints of abuse at the camp, allowing Mr. Jones to coach them in their responses.

U.S. Democrats Vote a Change In House Rules

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP) — House Democrats voted 161 to 73 today for a rules change by which Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., sentenced to three years in prison for taking kickbacks from his employees, could be stripped of a subcommittee chairmanship.

At the same time, the Democratic caucus decided to let two California congressmen, Charles Wilson and Edward Roybal, who were reprimanded by the House for their dealings with South Korean businessman Toosun Park, keep their subcommittee posts.

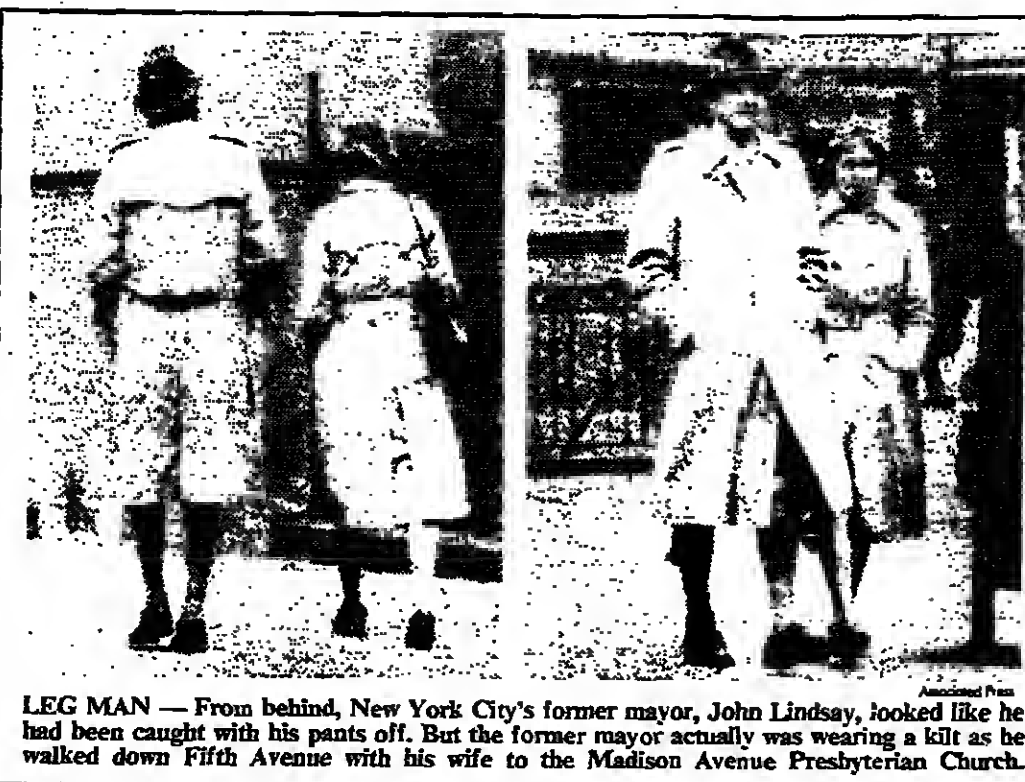
The vote was made on a compromise proposal that would allow Democrats to take away subcommittee chairmanships from members convicted of felonies or under censure by the House, but not those who have been reprimanded.

However, Rep. Diggs, who is appealing his felony conviction, could be stripped of a House International Relations subcommittee on Africa when the 96th Congress convenes in January.

GM to Pay \$335,000 In Auto Fire Fatality

DETROIT, Dec. 6 (AP) — General Motors has agreed to pay \$335,000 to the widow and seven children of a man who was killed in a fiery crash after he stopped his car in the middle of a highway, shut off the lights and went to sleep.

His 1972 Chevrolet Nova was struck from behind and burst into flames when the filler tube of the gasoline tank was torn off and the gasoline ignited, attorneys said. A coroner's report said that the death was caused by burns and that there were no other injuries that would have killed him.



LEG MAN — From behind, New York City's former mayor, John Lindsay, looked like he had been caught with his pants off. But the former mayor actually was wearing a kilt as he walked down Fifth Avenue with his wife to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

In U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

Car Rider Cannot Challenge Searches

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT) — The Supreme Court, in a 5-to-4 decision, ruled yesterday that an automobile passenger does not have the right to challenge the constitutionality of a police search of the car in which he is riding, even if the search turns up evidence later used to convict him of a crime.

The decision, which affirmed the armed-robbery convictions of two Illinois men, narrows the scope of the constitutional prohibition against introducing illegally seized evidence at trial. The four dissenters accused the majority of ruling that "the Fourth Amendment protect property, not people" and of inviting "police to engage in patently unreasonable searches every time an automobile contains more than one occupant."

The owner of an automobile retains an unquestioned right to challenge a police search of his car. That right is afforded by a 1960 Supreme Court decision, *Jones v. U.S.*, to "anyone legitimately on premises where a search occurs."

Writing for the majority in yesterday's case (*Rakas v. Illinois*), Associate Justice William Rehnquist said that this definition "creates too broad a gauge" because it could allow a "casual visitor" to object to the search of a house he had legitimately entered only a minute before the search began.

Rather, Justice Rehnquist said, the key test should be "whether someone has a 'legitimate expectation of privacy' in the place being searched. He did not say precisely how such an expectation of privacy could be shown in a given case, but

a concurring opinion by Associate Justice Lewis Powell said that ownership would be an important criterion.

"Property rights reflect society's explicit recognition of a person's authority to act as he wishes in certain areas," Justice Powell wrote, "and therefore should be considered in determining whether an individual's expectations of privacy are reasonable."

The robbery suspects in the case owned neither the car nor the

sawed-off rifle and box of rifle shells that were found in it.

Both Justice Rehnquist and Justice Powell indicated that the distinction they made in the decision would not necessarily apply to searches of houses or apartments, where the "traditional expectation of privacy" is higher than in a car.

They specifically did not overrule the 1960 *Jones* case, in which Jones was allowed to challenge a police search of an apartment where he had only spent one night.

Coral Group Branches Out

London Casino Operators Plan House in New Jersey

By Donald Janson

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT) — The Coral Leisure Group, Europe's biggest casino operator, is planning a casino-hotel in Atlantic City, N.J., that would be "radically different" from the small, elegant English clubs it operates because it would cater to the masses rather than people who gamble for very high stakes.

Nicholas Coral, chairman of the London-based group, said that he wanted a "grind" operation in Atlantic City rather than a facility modeled on his company's seven London gaming clubs because much of the money to be made in Atlantic City is in slot machines.

Slot machines are almost nonexistent in Britain, and by law a maximum of two machines is allowed in clubs that offer them. Profits there derive from table games such as roulette and blackjack, although even the largest casino in Britain has only 30 tables.

Small Houses, High Stakes

"Small places must cater to the high roller to be profitable," Mr. Coral said. "No London casino is large enough to do anything else." There might be a market for just one high-stakes gambling operation in Atlantic City, he said, "but I wouldn't want to put my money in it."

Two months ago, Coral put \$3.8 million into Hardwick Co., the new owner of the Ritz Hotel on Atlantic City's Boardwalk. This month, Hardwick, which operates restaurants, resorts and other facilities across the United States, plans to complete its \$11 million purchase of the Ritz.

chase of the 57-year-old building from a Philadelphia partnership and then seek a license to convert the apartment hotel to a casino hotel.

"I feel very excited about this," he said. "We've always wanted to invest in America. It's still the land of opportunity. But selling services as we do, it's not too easy to break into business in a foreign country."

First in New Jersey

Coral is the only European company to join the Atlantic City casino sweepstakes. Coral manages two casinos in Spain and seven in Britain. It is also one of the largest hotel operators in Britain, with 32 hotels, and has 11 hotels in other countries.

Mr. Coral said that he did not expect the wealthy Arabs and Japanese who patronize his London clubs to go to Atlantic City.

"We might get some foreign business," he said, "but Atlantic City weather isn't good enough much of the time. People coming all that way would want guaranteed sunshine."

Essentially, he said, patrons of casino gambling in Atlantic City are among the 60 million persons who live within "reasonably easy" driving distance.

Charles Stein, Hardwick's chairman, said that the Resorts International casino, the first to open in Atlantic City, had demonstrated in its first six months that Atlantic City was best suited to "grind" operations of large volume and relatively low stakes.

Four Grand Luxe Hotel
Wiesbaden/Frankfurt

NASSAUER HOF
20 min. from Frankfurt Airport
Mng. Dr.: Jean K. van Daelen
Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz
62 Wiesbaden/Germany
Tel. (0 61 21) 3 88 61, 14 04 186 847

STOP!
THIS IS THE PLACE YOU ARE
LOOKING FOR IN PARIS.

**Best TAX-FREE
EXPORT PRICES!**

**MICHEL
SWISS**
16, RUE DE LA PAIX

Phone: 261.71.71. (2nd Floor, Elevator)
NEAR OPERA

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES

Trudeau Denies Panel Censures Language Policy

OTTAWA, Dec. 6 (UPI) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau says reports that the Task Force on Canadian Unity will condemn his bilingualism policies are unfounded and he is prepared to fight the next general election on a platform of linguistic equality.

The prime minister said yesterday he was confident the task force's evaluation of his stand on bilingualism "will be favorable to the government." The panel's report is due in March.

"The so-called reports are unfounded rumors," Mr. Trudeau told the House of Commons. "I believe it is irresponsible journalism to take a rumor such as that, which has no foundation, and give it the prominence it has."

A published report yesterday quoted "sources" as saying that in its final report the task force will state that federal efforts to implement bilingualism have failed and the provinces alone should determine the language rights of their citizens.

Linguistic equality in Canada is the basis of unity in this country. We have fought three elections on it — we are prepared to fight a fourth election on it," said Mr. Trudeau, whose 10-year-old Liberal government will ask Canadians to renew its mandate for a fourth time next spring.

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
New York • Chicago • Palm Beach • Beverly Hills

EXHIBITION
MICHEL-HENRY

Sculptures of
1. BALARIN - A. BIENFAIT
2. avenue matignon
Tel. 225.70.74
mon. thru. sat. 10 am. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V
Hotel George V - 723.54.00

GANTNER
SIMBARI - SEBIRE
31, av. George V - Paris 8°
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Beefeater® Gin



Beefeater from London.
Unquestionably the world's finest gin.

Some things you simply cannot improve upon. That is why, since 1820, Beefeater's secret recipe has remained unchanged. The same family has taken the same care in achieving the same unmistakable taste and inimitable character that makes Beefeater unquestionably the world's finest gin.

Buy the world's largest fleet of 747s with the American Express Card.

Pan Am has more 747s than any other airline. So wherever you're flying, the chances are you'll be on one.

And what better way to travel than in the space and comfort that only a Pan Am 747 can offer.

A superb choice of food in Economy. An exclusive upstairs Dining Room if you're flying First Class. Two movies and



When you're next planning a trip, take the American Express Card along to your nearest Pan Am office, and they'll be only too happy to take care of all your travel arrangements. In one single transaction.

music (for a nominal charge). And Pan Am's People to pamper you all the way.

PAN AM

The American Express Card. Pan Am's People. Don't leave home without us.

Ready for 'Crisis Relocation'?

Oklahoma City Plans Nuclear Survival

By Bernard Weinraub

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Five feet below the state capital complex, in a 50-yard tunnel separated by two steel doors, a handwritten sign hangs loosely in the Office of Civil Defense. The sign reads: "1978-79 — year of change."

"Civil defense in this country has been like a yo-yo," said Hayden Haynes, the director of Oklahoma's civil defense. "It was way up in the early 60s, and then it came down. The yo-yo is up now. For us, in Oklahoma, it's always been up."

With the Carter administration planning to upgrade its civil defense effort aimed at protecting as many as 140 million citizens in the event of a war with the Soviet Union, various states have begun to review civil defense planning, especially the mass evacuation of cities. At this point, Oklahoma City is one of only eight cities in the nation with a detailed evacuation plan. The others are Utica-Rome, N.Y.; Dover, Del.; Macon, Ga.; Duluth, Minn.; Tucson, Ariz.; Great Falls, Mont.; and Colorado Springs.

"We don't want to lay down and die in Oklahoma City," said Clyde Mitchell, director of the city's civil defense. "Folks around here say, yes, eventually we are going to come to a nuclear exchange with Soviet Union. It's sort of inevitable."

About 640,000 people live in Oklahoma City and its suburbs, and civil defense planners say they are convinced that with an orderly

evacuation of families, losses would be limited to 10 to 15 percent of the population. Otherwise, they say, nearly half the population would die in a Soviet strike.

Mr. Mitchell and other civil defense officials contend that Oklahoma City is a "high risk" target in the event of a strategic attack on the United States, largely because of various military bases in the area.

Although civil defense in the early 1960s focused on fallout shelters in urban centers — a program that was somewhat discredited — the present-day view of civil defense centers on "crisis relocation," or the mass evacuation of people into rural, low-risk "host" areas.

Role of Media

In the event of the threatened attack, Mr. Haynes, the state director, and others say that Oklahoma City's evacuation could be orderly and completed within three days.

The evacuation would work this way: Once the president gave the order to start evacuating cities, directions on where to go would be published in the three Oklahoma City newspapers and broadcast on television and over the radio.

In the first nine hours after the president's order, families in Oklahoma City would be allowed "unrestricted movement" to travel outside the so-called risk area. This would enable them to move in with relatives and friends outside the city.

In the second nine hours, families with car licenses ending in an

even number would depart to one of the 14 outlying "host counties," where they would be assigned to schools, churches and other buildings for at least two weeks. In the third nine hours, vehicle licenses ending in odd numbers would leave.

"There's been no opposition at all to this and, in fact, people in the host areas, the churches, the schools, are downright enthusiastic," said Robbie Robinson, an Air Force veteran in charge of operations for the state program. "Every town has a civil defense director. Each county has a regularly scheduled meeting to discuss civil defense. Just the other night we had a meeting with the people in Le Flore County and we showed two first-rate films, 'All About Fallout' and 'The Price of Peace and Freedom,' all about the Soviets. We show it and say form your own opinion."

Minor Problems

Civil defense officials say that the host areas have been surveyed, and food, water and sanitation facilities would pose only minor problems.

In the meantime, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Haynes and other officials have begun circulating letters around the state urging school superintendents to build schools underground, partly because it would save energy and provide shelter from tornadoes, but also because the schools would serve as a refuge for evacuees in the event of a nuclear attack.



WAR ZONE FLIGHT — U.S. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., is about to take off Tuesday in a helicopter in Inkomo, Rhodesia, after touring Selous Scouts base 20 miles from Salisbury. Behind the senator is the Rhodesian Army commander, Lt. Gen. John Hickman.

Federal Workers Are Vexed

Complex U.S. Pay System Is Haywire

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — A blue-collar worker in a Seattle-area Navy shipyard cannot afford a "promotion" to a white-collar job as production controller, because

the move would mean an hourly pay cut from \$12.20 to \$10.19.

In Detroit, a man who recently joined the federal work force as an unskilled maintenance worker who mows lawns and moves furniture makes \$15,200 a year, while a beginning engineer with four years of college working at the same building receives \$13,600.

In a Veterans Administration hospital in Los Angeles, a newly hired janitor earns \$5.42 an hour while a licensed practical nurse with 10 years of outside experience receives \$5.05 an hour.

In the District of Columbia, a new government typist makes \$28 a week less than her counterpart at a private firm nearby, but in New Orleans, a federal typist makes \$8 more than the private sector typist.

Changes Are Sought

The U.S. government's monstrously complicated system for deciding how much to pay employees has gone haywire in a number of ways, and government officials at various agencies offer examples such as these to illustrate this.

The Carter administration is trying to agree on a set of changes that the president may send to Congress early next year. Officials said that the changes could save billions of dollars and would reduce raises or pay levels for U.S. workers in a number of job categories. But they maintain the result will be a fairer distribution of the money and a more defensible system.

The Civil Service Commission chairman, Alan Campbell, pointed out that "if we don't get some changes made, there will be a frontal attack on the whole system and we will be forced back" to a different system that is even less in the interests of employees, he says.

Mr. Campbell and other administration officials said that they realize any such proposals are likely to receive a hostile reception from members of Congress sympathetic to federal employees and their unions. The unions have expressed opposition to the changes since their recommendation several years ago.

Sad Prospect

"For a Democratic president to propose to cut the pay of working people is a sadness," said a source on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which would handle the pay proposals. "The reception here would be cool and difficult, but I wouldn't say Congress wouldn't eventually adopt the changes."

The present system is based on the simple principle that government workers should be paid salaries comparable to those earned in the private sector.

In harsh bureaucratic reality, however, that principle translates into a Rube Goldberg contraption of graphs, parabolas and logarithms, of lashing "indexation and weighting methodologies" of "intergrade deviations" and "uncorrected residuals" and curve-fitting. This mathematical device creates a

questionable result that then is further punched, stretched or squeezed by politics and economics into a final pay structure.

"Some people think you look at a secretary in the private sector and she makes \$4 an hour, so you give a federal secretary doing the same work \$4," said Ruth O'Donnell, a Civil Service Commission pay expert, shaking her head. "Uh-uh, she said."

Few Understand

"One of the troubles with the federal pay system is basically that it's so damn complicated that very few people in the world actually understand it," said a National Treasury Employees Union official. Union leaders contend that the process makes U.S. workers seem overpaid and that a built-in time lag keeps their pay rates several months behind those of the private sector.

The bugs in the pay system not only mislead money but also cause morale problems at government work sites and make it difficult to recruit or hold employees in certain occupations, according to some managers.

Under the current system, for instance, blue-collar and white-collar workers are paid under two completely separate and dissimilar systems. Blue-collar pay, based on local wage rates, has risen more rapidly than white-collar pay, which is uniform nationwide.

Because blue-collar wages are based on local rates and because various special provisions give them an extra boost, U.S. blue-collar workers earn an average of 8 percent more than their counterparts in the private sector, officials estimated.

Confused Status

Moreover, a blue-collar worker who had worked his way to white-collar status eight years ago, when it really was a promotion, cannot fall back into his old job in order to protect himself against a layoff, the official added. "Now, going back to his old job would be a promotion," the official said.

About 400,000 government employees are overpaid and 300,000 are underpaid, a Civil Service Commission expert estimated, including in the formula retirement, vacation and other fringe benefits that the government provides. The process currently ignores these items.

Some experts said that, because government benefits are so generous compared with those of the private sector, this new way of calculating pay would mean lower annual raises for virtually all white-collar workers.

There is disagreement within the administration in this area, officials said, about such questions as how to measure benefits. For example, should job security and easier promotions be included? And some said that because no valid comparison of private and federal benefits has been made, the effect the new calculation would have on pay cannot be predicted.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

DRILLING ENGINEERS

from \$29,000 to \$42,000 p.a. nett

Oil and Gas Development for Drilling Engineers who've outgrown their environment.

HEAD DRILLING ENGINEERS • DRILLING OPERATIONS SUPERINTENDENT • PROJECT LEADER DRILLING PROGRAMMES • SENIOR DRILLING ENGINEERS • DRILLING MOVABLES SUPERVISOR • SENIOR DRILLING SUPERINTENDENT • DRILLING SUPERINTENDENT •

OSCO — the Oil Service Company of Iran (a consortium of 14 international oil companies) — has been charged with development on behalf of the National Iranian Oil Company.

Initial Contract 2 years; Benefits include married or single status, free medical facilities, life insurance, educational assistance and a bonus on termination of contract.

These are the people OSCO need right away:

HEAD-DRILLING ENGINEERING

c \$42,000 p.a.

Mechanical or petroleum engineering qualification with relevant experience. Responsibility for a totally effective Drilling Operation. This includes planning and co-ordination of all drilling activities.

Several years' experience in the operational, engineering, and legal/commerce aspects of drilling is considered essential. (Ref F869/1 HT)

DRILLING OPERATIONS SUPERINTENDENT

c \$37,000 p.a.

To be responsible for the planning, direction

and control of fields exploration, development and workover drilling operations; and to ensure that these operations conform to approved programmes, and are conducted with optimum efficiency, economy and safety.

A graduate in mechanical or petroleum engineering, you must have several years' technical, administrative, and supervisory experience in drilling operations. Additional experience — provided it's particularly relevant — will be accepted in lieu of a degree. (Ref F849/1 HT)

PROJECT LEADER-DRILLING PROGRAMMES

c \$36,000 p.a.

You will be responsible for the preparation of drilling and workover programmes for all wells in one of the four areas into which the Drilling Division has been divided.

You should hold a recognised degree in either petroleum, mining, or mechanical engineering; and several years' experience in petroleum engineering and drilling operations is essential. Supervisory experience would be a distinct advantage. (Ref F591/1 HT)

SENIOR DRILLING ENGINEERS

c \$33,000 p.a.

You will be responsible for assisting the Project Leader (Programmes) in the preparation of individual well drilling and workover programmes; and for the daily monitoring of activities in order to investigate and analyse problems, and recommend appropriate solutions.

A graduate in mechanical or petroleum engineering (or a closely related discipline) and/or you should have several years' progressive experience in petroleum and drilling engineering, and drilling operations. (Ref F824/5/6/1 HT)

DRILLING MOVABLES SUPERVISOR

c \$32,000 p.a.

To ensure that the Movable Group complies with drilling policy in their day-to-day operations; and to maintain close liaison with Company service groups to expedite the maintenance of yards and buildings, and the provision of motor transport and mobile plant.

Higher educational qualifications would be useful — as would specialised training in warehousing, materials handling, and cost

accountancy — but sound tool operation, maintenance, warehousing and budget management experience in oil field operations is far more important. (Ref F471/1 HT)

SENIOR DRILLING SUPERINTENDENT

c \$30,000 p.a.

Preferably a graduate in Petroleum or Mechanical Engineering with at least 8 years' progressive technical, administrative and supervisory experience in drilling operations. Exceptional experience could mean you won't need a degree. (Ref F821/1 HT)

DRILLING SUPERINTENDENT

c \$29,000 p.a.

With similar qualifications and experience as the individual described above, except that six years doing this work will be sufficient. (Ref F815/1 HT)

Please write giving full details of your age, education, career history and salary progression to date, quoting appropriate reference number to: F. R. Wilcockson, Director, Whites Recruitment Limited, 72 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1JS.

IRANIAN OIL SERVICES LTD.

European Internal Audit Manager

c. £14,000 p.a. Berkshire

Digital Equipment are the world's leading designers and manufacturers of mini-computers. A company with a worldwide staff of over 40,000 and a \$1.4 billion turnover.

We are a progressive, fast moving company whose growth in 15 European countries has been enhanced by the professionalism of the financial management team at our U.K. Headquarters in Reading, Berkshire.

Travelling throughout the UK and Europe, the successful man or woman will continue the development of our internal audit function, presenting audit findings and recommended solutions to all levels of management.

The position demands at least six years audit and accounting experience. University

education is desirable although additional experience can be a compensation. International experience in several countries at management level in a major international accounting firm or multi-national company is required. Language ability in German or French as well as English is extremely useful.

Obviously, within such a successful and expanding organisation, your career potential is excellent. Your salary will be negotiable around £14,000 p.a. and the full range of fringe benefits includes relocation assistance where appropriate.

Please write giving full personal and career details, quoting ref: 485 to: Tim Pedder, Digital Equipment Company Limited, 2 Cheapside, Reading, Berks.

digital

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

MARKETING MANAGER
Swiss, 32, thorough background in marketing techniques, experienced in the international marketing of consumer goods (durable and non-durable), seeks challenging position. Overseas or Europe. Write to: Box 0 1239, Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.

Effectiveness

is what you're looking for.

In a top executive. In the advertising medium that will help you find him.

And effectiveness is what you'll get in the International Herald Tribune. Because it's read by senior decision-makers throughout Europe.

68% of our readers are decision-makers, including 42% at a senior level.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR EUROPE

PARIS-BASED

Our client is a big US multinational electronics concern in the Fortune 500 list, New York Stock Exchange listed and with subsidiaries in some 15 European countries.

As they are planning to base their European headquarters in Paris, they would like to get in touch with candidates for above position.

REQUIREMENTS:

- an experienced personnel professional with a minimum of 10 years personnel experience;
- knowledge of multi-country compensation matters, recruitment and benefits programs;
- fluency in English and one other major European language;
- aged under 45, he/she should ideally have worked for a US multinational in the electronics, semi-conductor, or computer industry.

OFFERED:

- total responsibility for all personnel issues within the European subsidiaries, reporting to the V.P. Europe in Paris;
- frequent travelling throughout Europe;
- a challenging, fast growing environment;
- a salary in excess of £6,000 US\$.

Applicants are to send their resume to No 87996 CONTEXTE PUBLICTE, 20, av. de l'Opéra, 75040 Paris Cedex 01 who will forward. Indicate on separate cover which companies you wish to exclude from being considered.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

SONATRACH

Department of Organization and Planning
Telecommunications Project Office

IS RECRUITING

Telecommunications Experts

Requirements:

- 5 to 10 years experience in private telephony;
- Some familiarity with cable and radio transmission;
- Perfect English and French.



Send detailed curriculum vitae to:

Direction Organisation et Planification
Projet Telecommunications
80 Avenue Ahmed Gheraoul
Alger - Algeria



THE ROAR OF THE CROWD — Pope John Paul II holds his ears while passing children who began cheering and applauding after he entered St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City for his weekly general audience. Later yesterday the pontiff signed autographs for the children.

Obituaries

Gen. George Brown, Headed Joint Chiefs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — Air Force Gen. George S. Brown, 60, a veteran of three wars and recently retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, died of cancer yesterday at the Malcolm Grow Medical Center at Andrews Air Force Base.

As chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Brown provoked an international controversy in 1974 by asserting that Jews "own" the world, the banks in this country, the newspapers.

After he had made those remarks at a forum at the Duke University Law School, he was called to the White House by then-President Gerald Ford and rebuked. The general issued an apology.

At the time, Mr. Ford said that Gen. Brown had made a mistake but was such a fine officer that the president intended to keep him on as the nation's ranking military officer.

'Just Not True'

Asked about his remarks at Duke, Gen. Brown told a Washington Post reporter at the time: "It just came out too damn poorly. It is going to be awfully easy to conclude for anyone who wants to that the chairman is anti-Semitic. That's just not true."

Two years later, Gen. Brown got in trouble again by declaring that Israel had become a burden militarily on the United States and by making derogatory remarks about Britain and Iran.

Of Britain, he said: "It's pathetic now; it just wants to make you cry. They're no longer a world power. All they've got are generals, admirals and bands. They do things in great style... on the protocol side. But it makes you sick to see their forces."

On Iran: "Gosh, the [military]

programs the shah has coming. It just makes you wonder whether he doesn't some day have visions of the Persian Empire."

Retired in June

Gen. Brown survived the furor that followed his controversial remarks and stayed on as chief of staff until his retirement last June 20. He had contracted cancer of the prostate and was hospitalized intermittently until his death.

Born in Montclair, N.J., on Aug. 17, 1918, Gen. Brown graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1941. He entered what then was called the Army Air Corps and began a career in military aviation.

He piloted B-24 Liberator bombers off the U.S. coast early in World War II and then flew bombing raids in Europe from bases in England and Libya.

A down-to-earth, smiling and friendly man, Gen. Brown moved quickly to command positions. He became head of the Air Force training command near the end of the war in 1945.

Pilot Training

During the Korean War he was director of operations for the 5th Air Force and after the war headed pilot training at Williams Air Force Base in Arizona.

Gen. Brown often said he was much happier in an airplane cockpit than behind a desk at the Pentagon. He once told a Senate committee that he would not have had to resort to wearing glasses had it not been for all the papers he had to read as a general stuck in the Pentagon.

He was promoted to Air Force chief of staff and served in that position from August, 1973, until June, 1974.

In July, 1974, he became chair-

man of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a principal adviser to the president on national military policy.

— **GEORGE C. WILSON**

William C. Still

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT) — William Grant Still, 83, dean of black classical composers, died Sunday in a nursing home in Los Angeles.

Mr. Still was a pioneer in his field. His "Afro-American Symphony" (1931) is regarded as the first work of its kind by a black composer. He was the first black musician to conduct a major American orchestra, the Los Angeles Philharmonic in the Hollywood Bowl, in 1936. He wrote an opera, "Troubled Island," to a libretto by Langston Hughes, which was produced by the New York City Opera in 1949.

Before that, however, he had had long experience in popular and commercial music as an orchestra conductor and arranger. During the 1920s and '30s he worked for such jazz and popular musicians as W.C. Handy and Paul Whiteman.

His main aim was always to develop a symphonic type of black music, which he did in his "Afro-American Symphony," a work played throughout the United States. This ideal persisted in all his music, which was melodious and conservatively styled, and was based on black spirituals, although these were seldom quoted directly.

In the course of his career he won two Guggenheim Fellowships. In 1944, he garnered a \$1,000 award in a nationwide contest with his "Festive Overture." In 1961, his "The Peaceful Land" won \$1,500 in a National Federation of Music Clubs' contest for a work dedicated to the United Nations.

Navy Contracts Are on Schedule

Maine Shipyard Hits Tide of Overruns

By George C. Wilson

BATH, Maine, Dec. 6 (WP) — Here on the banks of the Kennebec River, a strange thing is happening this year of Navy ships being delivered years late and at a cost way over the original price tag.

The Bath Iron Works, which started building ships for the Navy in 1890, is building a new breed of destroyer on time and under the agreed-upon price.

And, according to the shipyard's management, Bath has no intention of filing claims against the government for extra money — a promise that contrasts with the \$2.7 billion that other shipbuilders have demanded the Navy pay them for unexpected costs on their contracts.

Bright Spot

Why Bath Iron Works is such a right spot in shipbuilding — delays by other shipbuilders are totaling 100 years — is a story of Maine workers who like to build ships, of elated Navy reforms and of a company management determined to undertake no more than it can handle.

The result is a new class of ship — it looks like a small destroyer — it is called a guided missile frigate with the Navy designation FFG-7, designed to keep the sea lanes open there should be war.

"The best ship in 20 years," Rear Adm. J.D. Bulkeley said after the first of this new class, the Oliver Hazard Perry, went through sea trials after Bath Iron Works delivered to the Navy last December.

Strategic Victory

From a naval strategy standpoint, the Perry class marks a victory for those who argue that it is better to build smaller, cheaper ships because no single ship — including nuclear-powered giants — can cover two places at once.

Politically, Bath's performance on these ships raises the question of whether this yard could have avoided the delays and cost overruns that have plagued Litton's shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss., as Litton built Spruance class of destroyers.

The Spruance contract pitted the lame delegation in Congress against John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who helped locate Litton yard in his home state. Litton had no experienced shipbuilding force to compare with

Bath's and ran into trouble when it tried to train one.

Although comparative figures are difficult to obtain from the Navy, the Pentagon's fiscal 1979 report on the cost of major weapons shows that each of the 3,600-ton patrol frigates — including research — was expected to cost \$152 million compared to \$383.5 million for the 7,300-ton DD-963 Spruance destroyer and \$938.6 million for the 9,000-ton DDG-47 Aegis anti-aircraft destroyer. (All figures are fiscal 1978 estimates).

At the shipyard, Navy officers and company executives talk differently. They focus on how much it will cost the yard to build the bodies of new class of patrol frigates. The Navy has a target price of \$48 million for this construction — excluding the cost of the engines and the weapons that the government will furnish — and a ceiling price of \$52.6 million.

Under the latest estimates, Bath, after allowing for inflation, will deliver the 11 ships it has contracts to build for the \$48 million target price or less — the first time that a shipbuilder has done so well on surface combat ships in almost two decades.

Also, Bath executives insist that they will deliver the ships on the average of seven weeks ahead of

Sergeant Guilty In Recruit Death

FORT JACKSON, S.C., Dec. 6 (AP) — An Army court-martial jury has found a drill sergeant guilty of dereliction of duty and negligent homicide in the death Oct. 29 of a recruit.

Sgt. 1st Class Lawrence Chapman Jr. was reduced to the rank of staff sergeant and was ordered to forfeit \$500 in pay for one month. He was convicted this week of three charges relating to the heatstroke death of Pvt. Wayne Krasow of Cygnus, Ohio, and was acquitted of similar charges in the death of another recruit. The prosecution contended that the 18-year-old recruits, in their first day of training, collapsed after they were forced to carry logs and sandbags in nighttime heat that exceeded 100 degrees F.

schedule, saving the Navy between \$20 million and \$30 million.

The Perry is 445 feet long, carries two anti-submarine helicopters, is armed with missiles and a 76-mm gun, can travel at more than 30 knots with two gas-turbine engines turning the single propeller, and is highly automated so that a comparatively small crew of 11 officers and 153 enlisted men can operate it.

Bath is building the ships in sections so that everything — from steel decking to light bulbs — can be installed in an assembly building rather than in the cramped quarters of the ship after it is launched.

High-Quality Workers

Although other shipyards, including Litton, build ships in sections, Bath's ability to attract and hold high-quality workers is hard to match in the United States. The Maine yard has about 10 applicants for every opening, and only 12 percent of its 5,000-person work force leaves every year, with only about half that percentage quitting.

Capt. Charles Mull, the Navy officer overseeing the patrol-frigate program from an office at the Bath yard, said that "we don't have an attitude problem among the workers here. They want to do it right."

Capt. Mull added that the Navy has instituted a number of reforms to reduce the chances of cost overruns and delays. One reform was building and testing the lead ship before freezing the design of the others in the class. This meant a delay of almost two years between the commissioning of the first ship and the start of the second one. But Navy leaders contend that this "fly before you buy" approach is paying off.

John Sullivan, president of Bath Iron Works, said that the yard's ability to complete 76 percent of the first production ship on land before launch saved money and time.

Swiss President for '79

BERN, Dec. 6 (UPI) — Interior Minister Hans Fierliemann received formal parliamentary approval today as Switzerland's president for next year, succeeding Swiss Minister Kurt Furgler. The Swiss presidency rotates annually among the seven members of the federal council.

Algeria's Future, After Boumedienne, Seems Uncertain

By James M. Markham

ALGIERS, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Algeria has been the voice of Third World assertiveness, a militant in the Arab-Israeli dispute and a pragmatist in balancing its military relations with the Soviet Union by strong economic ties with the United States. But what will be the political contours after Houari Boumedienne?

"Some are saying that the Sadat phenomenon might repeat itself in Algeria," said an editorial in Sunday's *Al Shaba*, a state-run daily in Algiers. It alluded to the dismantling of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's "socialist" legacy in Egypt by President Anwar Sadat. The newspaper insisted, however, that "the Algerian revolution is not a revolution of roses, like in other countries, but a revolution of struggle and change."

Among those who speak French, still the main language of political discourse in Algeria, there is some talk of a political demobilization of the people. And some argue that, maybe, it is time for a pause in the austere, breathtaking march toward industrialization and socialism that Col. Boumedienne has imposed, particularly in the last few years.

Fueled by high prices for natural gas and petroleum, Algeria's gross national product grew by 4 percent in 1974, 8.8 percent last year and is expected to grow an impressive 9 percent through 1982.

But important industrial advances have been accompanied by restrictions on and shortages of consumer goods and even basic foodstuffs and by a worrisome stagnation in the heavily subsidized agricultural sector. During this time a black-market economy has sprung up in which cement is diverted from government projects to

private hands and cars are imported illegally.

Last year, Algeria had to import 1.5 million tons of grain, much of it from the United States, its largest trading partner. Food imports have been \$700 million a year for three years. Meanwhile, inflation has risen from 15 percent in 1975 to roughly 25 percent this year.

Whatever leadership emerges after Col. Boumedienne's death will certainly want to contain any slide toward an Iranian-style social and political explosion. The question being asked is how. By tightening the economic and political screws to an already tightly run state or by loosening them? By checking a growing disparity in incomes between rich and poor or by allowing it to widen, as has happened in Egypt?

Algeria has one of the world's youngest populations — 60 percent of its 18 million citizens are under 18; 47.7 percent are under 14. Its universities are jammed. An annual population growth of 3.2 percent, again among the world's highest, is a demographic time bomb, and it may be a political one, as peasants abandon unsatisfying collective farms for the cities.

Frank Debate

In the spring of 1975, Algeria held an astonishingly frank and at times heated debate at the local level on the drafting of what became the country's National Charter, an elaborate blueprint for the march to socialism that is an annex to the constitution. When the discussions seemed to be getting out of hand and sensitive issues like corruption were raised, the authorities stopped them. But it demonstrated that Algerians are not politically passive.

The cleavages within the Algerian military and technocratic elite

cut in a bewildering number of directions — easterners and westerners, the French-speakers and an emerging generation that thinks and speaks in Arabic, friendships and hatreds forged during the long guerrilla war against France, practicing Moslems and those inclined to what are officially and disparagingly called bourgeois lives that are sometimes very comfortable.

Candidates for Succession

There seems little doubt that individually, the eight members of the Council of the Revolution, what is left of the 25-member junta that came to power under Col. Boumedienne in the 1965 coup d'etat, would like to retain their powers and many perquisites. To do so, these eight men, not all good friends, must remain at least nominally united.

On the diplomatic circuit, too, abuzz as Col. Boumedienne lies in a coma, there is a tendency to classify candidates for the succession as pro-Soviet or pro-Western. Thus, Col. Mohammed Salah Yahiaoui, who commanded Algeria's military academy for eight years and now is boss of the anemic single-party apparatus of the National Liberation Front, is seen as the candidate of the Soviet Union. Col. Ahmed Bencherif, the affable hydraulics minister and former commandant of the national gendarmerie that was crucial in the 1965 coup, is seen as the favorite of the West since he is known to favor easing the heavy weight of Algeria's socialist economy.

But Algerians tend to reject such models. They insist that things will not be that simple. They note, for example, that Col. Yahiaoui, a Moslem, takes his religion seriously

and that Col. Bencherif has good relations with the radical Libyan regime. They add that those who look only to the members of the Council of the Revolution for the nation's next president are conceivably being shortsighted.

In private, Algerians at the fringes of power say that those being mentioned as possible successors to Col. Boumedienne are not of his caliber and talk of the need for a collective leadership, at least for a time. But when President Nasser died in 1970, his self-effacing vice president, Mr. Sadat, seemingly content to remain forever in the wings, was written off as a straw man who would be swept away by stronger, more intelligent soldiers. Instead, he bested his enemies and radically altered, even reversed, Egypt's position in the Middle East and the Arab world.

Algeria's socialist — or state capitalist — institutions are far more deeply rooted today than Egypt's were in 1970, but an economic system in itself does not dictate Algeria's options. They include Islamic militancy of the Libyan variety or a Sadat-like softening on economic and political issues, a tilt to the Soviet Union or the West, a closing or opening of the spigot for the consumer goods craved by many Algerians, and ending or accentuating the bitter contest with Morocco over the Western Sahara.

Col. Boumedienne fixed a definite stamp on Algeria and made Algeria a force in world affairs, but his nation is more varied than its official image. It has its underground, rightist Moslem brothers and Communist cells, its opportunists and idealists, and, of course, the military, the great arbiter. But there remains an unknown quantity, silent now for some time — the Algerian people.

Air Force Officers Disciplined After SAC Base Security Breach

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, Neb., Dec. 6 (AP) — Officers responsible for protecting Offutt Air Force Base, headquarters of the Strategic Air Command, have been relieved of duty after a security breach, the Omaha World-Herald reported yesterday.

The newspaper said in a copyright story that SAC investigators, working undercover, were able to penetrate the area that serves as an operating base for the SAC airborne command post and houses reconnaissance planes and aircraft designed to be used by the president in a crisis.

The base commander, Col. Richard Newton, told the paper that although the investigators, who were conducting a routine security evaluation, were able to make their way into the critical area protected by a fence and armed guards, they did not reach the aircraft.

Col. Newton said that he relieved from duty a lieutenant colonel who served as commander of the base's security squadron and a major who was security operations officer. He said that a number of noncommissioned officers also were reassigned.

All were relieved of their duties, the colonel said, because of a "lack of confidence" in their abilities.



Status or Purpose.

The difference between exclusive makes of high class international cars is today primarily a question of concept. Whatever the buyer prefers will depend largely on what he has already.

The decision to buy a large BMW shows a preference for technical perfection — above all without ostentation — and the identification with a concept that is clearly modelled on the more vital forces in society. This outlet has

nothing to do with age, profession or position — it can be found wherever people see their car as a perfect piece of workmanship rather than as a symbol of their wealth and status.

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure

Iran and Oil

A second wave of strikes in Iran raises once again that unpleasant question: What if the world has to get along with a suddenly diminished supply of oil? The first strikes, a month ago, had hardly ended before the present round began. Iranian oil production is down to about half the normal volume and, apparently, sinking fast. Until recently, the world was pumping and burning a little over 60 million barrels of oil a day. Nearly one-tenth of it came from Iran's wells. While losing an amount of that magnitude might not be catastrophic, it would be decidedly uncomfortable. Worse, it would increase the instability of the world oil system by increasing the industrial countries' dependence on the other great exporter, Saudi Arabia — a dependence already dangerously great.

The United States does not import huge amounts of Iranian oil. Iran usually ranks fourth or fifth among this country's sources of crude oil, after Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and, depending on the shifting patterns of the trade, Libya, Algeria or Indonesia. But Iran is directly and indispensably important to Japan and Western Europe. If Iran's deliveries fall off, or continue to be irregular because of the country's internal chaos, the shortfall in supply will have to be shared among all buyers in both hemispheres.

During the first oil-field strikes last month, Saudi Arabia quietly raised its production to cover a large part of the drop in Iran. The Saudis are evidently prepared to prevent the disruptions in Iran from inflicting a severe shortage on the world, with all of its implications for jobs, economic growth and financial stability. But it is necessary to expect that supplies may be a little tighter this winter than the importing countries had expected. Earlier this year there was talk of a worldwide oil glut — meaning that the exporters had put a little more crude oil on the market than their customers immediately needed. But it was a very insubstantial and evanescent kind of a glut. It was always very small compared with the amount of oil that the world is using, and it always depended on a

political decision by one government — Saudi Arabia's.

The Saudis are the only nation with both the physical capacity and the political latitude to raise or lower their production by significant volumes. That's why they now have more influence over oil prices than anyone else. OPEC, incidentally, is about to meet and raise the price again. The Iranian strikes are already beginning to push certain prices upward, and it will be difficult for OPEC to resist the temptation to exploit its opportunity.

Americans sometimes speculate, hopefully, that the market will shortly be awash in oil from those countries with large reserves but so far low production. Iraq and Mexico are the examples most frequently cited. It's a nice thought, but improbable. Those countries are now explicitly restricting their oil sales to the amounts they need to finance their own carefully measured development plans. Mexico, in particular, may well choose to sell more of its oil abroad in the years to come. But it is unlikely to move either fast enough or heavily enough to offset the effects of any prolonged interruption of the Iranian supply. Iran, after all, has become notorious as an example of spendthrift national policy. Oil-producing countries, and their citizens, have become increasingly sensitive to the issues of conservation and careful use of resources. They were an element in this week's election in Venezuela, for example, where the voters turned out the government on the charge, among others, that it had been wasting the country's oil revenues.

The declining flow of oil from Iran this week invites, inevitably, a glance backward to 1973 and the Arab oil embargo. Alone among the world's major industrial nations, the United States has allowed its oil imports to rise over the past five years; they are one-third higher now than then. But, as events are showing, wars and deliberate embargoes are not the only threats to a fragile and overburdened line of supply from the Persian Gulf.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

On Crying Wolf

Who was it that kept crying wolf? or, to be precise, Katz? The Katz baby is dying of a disease, went the cry, that only America's glorious medicine can cure, but those awful Russians won't let Jessica and her parents, Boris and Natalya Katz, emigrate. Progressively exaggerated in parental pleas, protest meetings, newspaper commentary and the petitions of congressmen, Jessica's condition became an international cause even as the child improved. She arrived in the United States last week, with her parents and newborn sister, looking healthy and, it seems, feeling fit.

As U.S. doctors suspected from afar, the ailment was correctly diagnosed by Soviet physicians last spring, when the baby was 6 months old, as a digestive disorder called malabsorption syndrome. It prevents an infant from drawing nourishment from milk and standard baby foods. Jessica's improvement began at about the time she started eating a special formula sent from the United States, but no one knows that it was necessary; she might have improved naturally, as so many other babies have.

The tale would end happily there if not for the awkward circumstance that many were led to believe that it offered a poignant example of Soviet callousness. Jessica, it was widely reported, might die not only because the Russians were reluctant to let Jews emigrate but also because they were paranoid about holding computer specialists like her parents and fearful that U.S. medicine might show up their own. We added our protest last May by wondering in these columns who it was that advised the Kremlin to pursue such "monstrous" policies.

Well, to the Russians, our apologies. They seem to have cared well for Jessica and cared

enough about the worldwide hullabaloo that they swallowed their pride and let the Katz family go. No nation, of course, deserves congratulation for letting anyone emigrate. Perhaps the Soviet leaders will reflect on why so many people are always ready to believe the worst of them. If too many here cried wolf, it was because of the Soviet habit of passing off many a wolf as Little Red Riding Hood.

The Jewish organizations that seek to dramatize the plight of Soviet Jews need to think over the temptation of riding with a "good" but erroneous story. They also need to think again about their tactics in general. The restrictions on Soviet emigration are deplorable, but that does not make every potential refugee a victim of special persecution. Nor does it justify every form of counterattack, from misleading propaganda to trade restrictions.

And the U.S. press, we are sure, will reflect further on this affair. Jessica's improvement was in fact reported in dispatches to The Times and other papers, but we doubt that the news ever caught up with the initial cries of alarm or the protests of highly placed officials like Sen. Kennedy. Soviet dissenters and would-be emigrants have become practiced propagandists for their cause; sympathy for it need not overwhelm the press's customary skepticism.

As Aesop counseled in the tale of the shepherd boy and the wolf, liars are not believed even when they tell the truth. That practical wisdom aside, there is so much misery in the world, surely humanitarians do not have to invent more of it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kenya's Secret

The pragmatic model adopted by Kenyatta for Kenya's development when the country achieved independence has survived for 15 years and proved a success. Though big disparities in living standards do persist, the ongoing improvement in economic conditions has brought significant material advantages to much of the population. The secret

was the rejection of over-hasty Africanization on doctrinaire grounds coupled with the stable conditions and prosperity left behind by the colonial power. As a result, Kenya is one of the few African countries in which independence has not brought the indigenous population a reduced standard of living.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

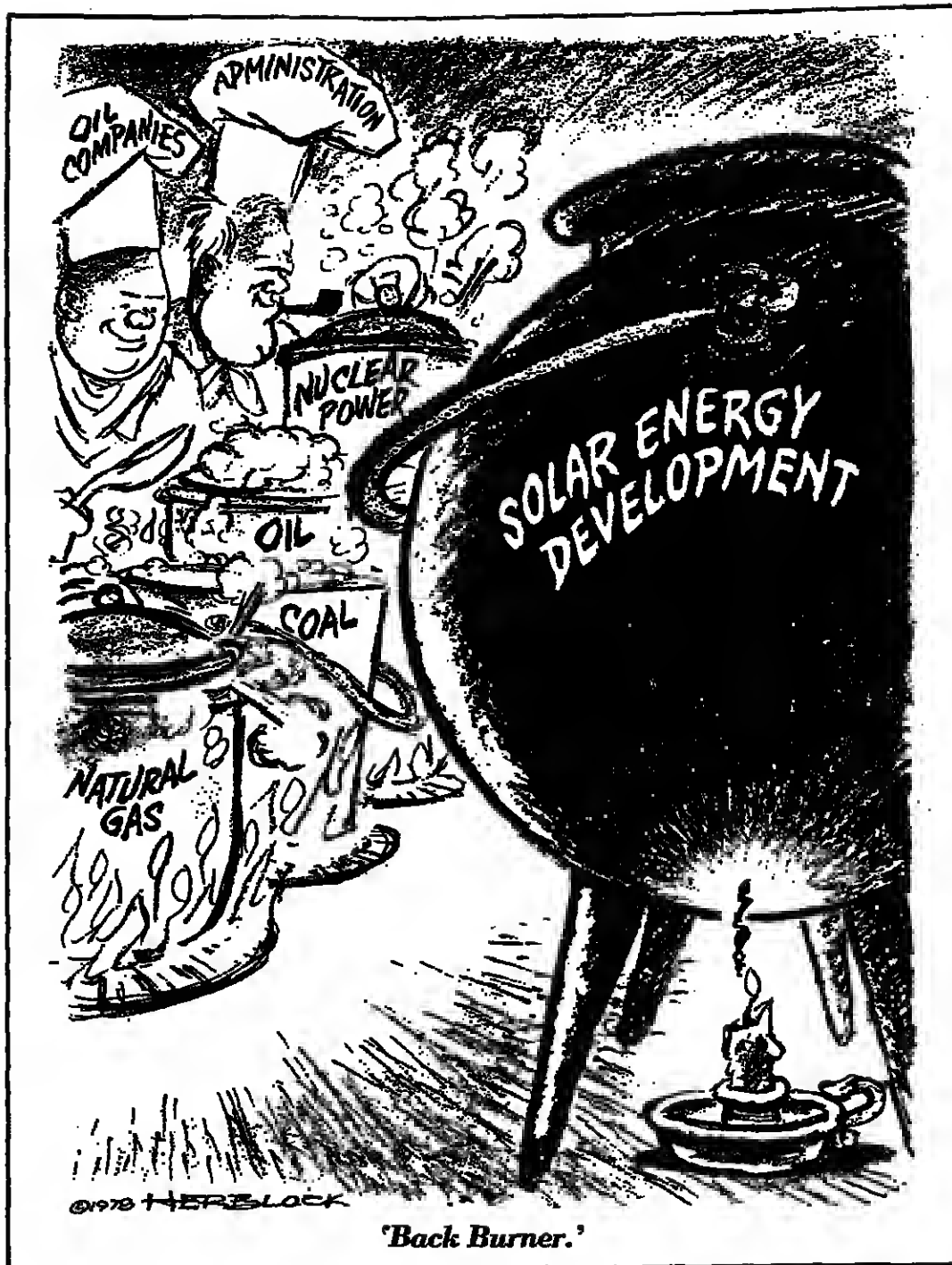
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
December 7, 1903

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Inquirer commented in an editorial: "One million immigrants have come to the United States this year and half of them are Italians, Poles or Germans. These swarms huddle in the cities instead of spreading to the millions of empty acres in the West, where they would be welcome. When a period of prolonged depression comes, we shall have an immense proletariat on our hands, and will regret that we did not shut the gates against hundreds of thousands, who will become more or less a charge on the community."

Fifty Years Ago
December 7, 1928

BERLIN — One of the first things Dr. Stresemann, German foreign minister, will ask of Sir Austen Chamberlain when the pair — who spoke so peacefully at Locarno — next meet is the explanation of the British foreign minister's statement that Germany had no right under the Versailles Treaty to demand the evacuation of the Rhineland before 1935. Winston Churchill by contrast has not linked the evacuation to the settlement of the reparations question. Dr. Stresemann's domestic situation is undermined, and the German nationalist press is howling.



Pearl Harbor Plus 37 Years

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Sometimes anniversaries have their uses. They make us think about where we've been and where we're going. And on this 37th anniversary of Pearl Harbor and the entrance of the United States into World War II, this last month's headlines may remind us of the transformation and progress of the modern world.

The headlines are almost as large these days, and some of them are scary around the Gulf, but in the perspective of history, they are quite different. They have to do with the clash of ideas and interests rather than the clash of armies; with Guyana and Namibia and Rhodesia rather than with the alarming military conflicts within the industrial world of the 1930s. Instead of the enduring struggles between France and Germany, which led to two world wars and almost destroyed the civilization of the West, there now seems to be some anxiety that these two nations are getting almost too chummy, and as the Wall Street Journal reports, "are really more interested in forging a new Franco-German superpower that will be independent of American political and economic policy."

Instead of the vicious propaganda between Japan and China, which has gone on since the days of Teddy Roosevelt, a treaty of friendship and cooperation has been signed between these two countries. Instead of preparing for one more war in the Middle East, Israel and Egypt are fussing over the details of administrative home rule for the Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. There are clearly critical problems to be resolved in all these things, but in comparative terms on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, it is quite a switch.

Instead of a unified Communist world trying to impose its ideological tyranny on the developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Moscow is obviously in trouble with China and the Communist bloc in Western Europe, and is even looking — of course on its own terms — for a military arms agreement with the United States in order to improve the standard of living of its own people.

Nobody knows where all of this is going, but the trend is not too bad. The major change since Pearl Harbor and the 1930s is that the industrial nations, and particularly the nations with atomic weapons, have come to realize that they cannot achieve their political objectives by the risk of nuclear war.

Tragic Illusion

This was the tragic illusion of Japan at Pearl Harbor and of the Germany of the Kaiser and of Hitler, and even of the United States in Vietnam. But the nations are now competing with one another, even waging war with one another, by other means — by trade, money, and particularly the political control over the oil-producing areas of the world.

In many ways the new conflicts are more confusing. The politics of the world are getting more mixed up, with more centers of power, more longings of modern technology, and at the same time, more philosophical and even theological protests against the materialism of the modern industrial states.

France and West Germany, or at least President Schirck and Chancellor Schmidt, are questioning the economic and even the military reliability of the United States, and are therefore thinking

about taking more economic and military responsibility on their own. A lot of people in Washington think it's high time.

China is coming out of isolation and is writing its own independent, if mystifying messages on the wall posters of the world, inviting modern technology and trade from the industrial nations, sending its students to Europe and the United States, and even challenging the Soviet Union's brand of communism by talking about a little more freedom for its people, who happen to be one-fifth of the human race.

Hard to Argue

It would be hard to argue that these are trivial considerations 37 years after Pearl Harbor. Even the events after the Vietnam War have not gone as the pessimists expected. Southeast Asia is not a playground but a battleground of the Communists these days.

Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are establishing their own free trading area, with considerable financial assistance from Japan. And India, despite all its torments, has cooled its flirtation with the Soviet Union.

It is the Middle East, and for the moment Iran, that is troubling the major industrial nations — since 70 percent of their oil comes from the Gulf. But even this critical issue seems minor compared to the conflicts of the 1930s.

At least there is no immediate threat now of another Pearl Harbor. It will not be surprising if there are uprisings, rebellions, tribal and even civil war in Africa for many years to come — after all, the United States had its own Civil War almost a century after its independence. But some lessons have been learned in the world since Pearl Harbor.

Despite all the present arguments over the next U.S. defense budget, the balance of military power is likely to be maintained in the world. That is the first lesson of Pearl Harbor. And the second is that, if nuclear war is too risky, the causes of war — poverty, trade, regional conflicts and population control — must be negotiated with concern not only for national interests but for the peace of the world. Nobody here or elsewhere pretends that the complicated problems of today are easy or that they are clearly under the control of a new generation of brilliant leaders, but 37 years after Pearl Harbor at least the world is not staggering or

blundering toward another major military disaster.

The very fact that it has avoided a major war for almost two generations must mean something — since there were only 20 years between the two disastrous world wars. Maybe it doesn't mean all that much, but on this Dec. 7 there is a good chance that we will get through the last quarter of the century without the military convulsions and holocausts of the two world wars.

Peking Deciding On Cambodia Issue

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON — China's top leaders, currently meeting in Peking to work their way through the myriad of wrenching problems opened by their drive to lift China into the 20th century — economically, politically and militarily — also face a pressing foreign policy decision.

Western analysts here say the Chinese are believed wrestling with how they should respond to Vietnam's military offensive into Cambodia, just beginning to gather steam, should turn into a campaign to overturn the government in Phnom Penh.

Earlier this month, the Chinese sent Wang Tung-hsing, the fifth-ranking official in the Communist Party hierarchy, to the Cambodian capital to reaffirm Peking's support against pressure from neighboring Vietnam.

Presumably, the Chinese hoped that the gesture to deter Hanoi from launching an all-out effort to topple the regime of Premier Pol Pot.

Dry Season

Now that the dry season has come to the battlefield, the Vietnamese are in a position to employ hundreds of planes, tanks and artillery pieces, either to drive on the capital itself or greatly to expand the border territory they already occupy.

On paper, the contest would seem a gigantic mismatch. Hanoi could throw up to about 500 combat aircraft, including many captured from American and South Vietnamese stocks, and more than 2,000 tanks and armored personnel carriers into the battle.

The Vietnamese Army is believed to have about 25 divisions, compared to about five for the poorly equipped Cambodians. In addition, the Vietnamese have been training and equipping insurgent groups to operate guerrilla style, behind the lines.

For their part, the Cambodians have been staging hit-and-run attacks against Vietnamese units on their territory, in addition to a few cross border raids aimed at tying Vietnamese forces down to defensive positions.

Fighting is reported to be fierce and casualties high on both sides, according to fragmentary reports reaching the West.

Complications

Complicating the situation is the fact that Vietnam and the Soviet Union have just concluded a new defense treaty, which Radio Hanoi said was meant not only to provide new arms, but also to open the way

for such other Soviet "measures" might be appropriate in the eyes of a new conflict.

Western analysts viewed this as warning to Peking that if it should consider direct involvement — such as providing Chinese-piloted jets to the beleaguered Cambodians or stirring things up along the border — Moscow reserved the option of direct action, too.

Such warnings are deliberately vague, of course. But since any new infusion of Chinese weapons and ammunition to the Cambodian side would have to come primarily by sea, such shipments could be vulnerable.

Diplomatic sources say the Chinese are worried about the big somnolent Moscow-Hanoi relationship, one of their officials has warned privately that "Hanoi is coming the Cuba of the East."

The Chinese say they are concerned that, under pressure, Vietnam might reconsider its reported refusal to allow the Soviet Navy, use the U.S.-built naval seaport, Cam Ranh Bay. They also fret that Moscow is trying to use Vietnam gain influence with the nations, Southeast Asia.

Restraint

Hanoi, too, has reasons to exercise a certain amount of restraint in the opinion of some Asian specialists here. An overt march by Phnom Penh might not only force the Chinese to do something drastic, but might well raise alarm both in the East and West if Vietnam were to openly aggress against a country whose appetite might be satisfied merely by bringing under its control the remnants of what was the old French Indochina — Cambodia and Laos.

Vietnam, with serious economic and reconstruction problems would very much like to attract foreign aid and investment, a goal it could hardly be helped by a warlike image.

Some analysts therefore suggest that Vietnam might content itself for the present, with trying to hold down Pol Pot by a combination of low-profile, though increased, military operations in the border area of Cambodia, and stepped up support for anti-regime guerrillas.

"In that instance," one analyst ventured, "Peking might be able to meet its commitment, at low risk by simply sending down some planes and tanks and advisers help train the Cambodians to them."

Mr. Beecher is Washington chief of the Boston Globe.

Third World Is Gaining

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — On the face of it, things don't look as bad as usual for the world's 2 billion poor. Good harvests, the terms of trade moving in their favor, reports that the population boom is at last responding to treatment, and a hefty jump in their manufactured exports suggest that the Cassandras may have got it wrong.

This is not just the lucky roll of the dice in a fluky year, it is for 50 percent of the Third World's population the tip of a rather solid achievement. Despite all their problems, not least that at one time it looked as if their population growth would shoot off the graph paper, the developing countries have handed in a time sheet that makes the now industrialized nations look a bit second-rate. Over the last 25 years they have increased their income per person by 3 percent a year. The Western nations in their first 100 years of industrial progress increased their income per head at only 2 percent a year.

The resilience inherent in the Third World's achievement became apparent when they were hit by the two most savage events of postwar economic history — the food crisis of 1974 and the oil price rise of 1973. Their foreign exchange deficits became astronomical. But rather than cut back on growth they went out into the market place and borrowed heavily, mainly from Western commercial banks. The risk paid off. By maintaining growth they both outpaced the West and outgrew the size of the deficits. The deficits are now only as large, proportionate to their GNP's, as they were in the early 1970s.

All this, although compressed

and simplified, is true as far as it goes. It does leave out — and here's the rub — the other half of the story. There are still 23 developing countries containing 49 percent of the people of the southern hemisphere, who have little or no growth. And even for the successful, their economic growth has not been sufficiently broad based to make significant inroads on the condition of the really poor. Altogether, there are probably 800 million people living in absolute poverty.

Most of these poor live in the rural areas, concentrated in South Asia, Indonesia, and black Africa. Agriculture has never been the Third World's forte and in many parts of the countryside the income of the peasantry have actually been going down during the last 10 years or more.

Trek to Town

The trek to the town has become the desperate response. Surely here, the migrants respond, amid the office blocks, neon lights and traffic-choked highways, there is hope. But employment has not kept pace with industrialization, rapid as it is. The grimly concentrated slum-towns and an escalating child mortality rate is the ugly result.

The Third World itself could do much to remedy this situation.

Rural development offers the only real long-run hope for abolishing poverty. In the short-term, however, it is important that the Third World keeps up its high growth rate, mainly industrial-based. Without this the problem of urban poverty will become unmanageable.

It is at this point we see how crucial is the role of the already industrialized countries. The Third World must export to the West to earn the foreign currency it needs for investment. Over the last 15 years their exports have grown at the healthy rate of 12 percent. The growth needs to be sustained, even

increased. But the West has its ideas. Faced with its own troubles of recession and unemployment has become increasingly protectionist. A host of trade barriers have been thrown up against Third World exporters.

Protection

Protecting itself from Third World exports is not, however, answer to its troubles. The developing countries provide only 2 percent of manufactured goods consumed in the West. Moreover, technological improvements at home displace many more workers than they create. Study says 50 million (as many) than imports from Third World.

Not only is the West in danger adding to the 800 million who are already poor beyond means (whose annual income a head grows only \$2 a year), it is a long off its nose to spite its face. The Third World in the not distant future could well become the West's most important market. Ready it takes 30 percent of the West's exports. But if it is denied the chance to export, it cannot import. Moreover, it cannot contribute to our most worrying economic problems. In the United States, which has a population of 225 million, the average person in 1976, those for clothing rose to 26 percent. It was low-cost textiles imports that did the trick.

It Can Grow

The Third World has shown, can grow and grow successfully. The progress of the last 25 years has been substantial. The biggest Third World countries, of them China and India, are almost self-sufficient. Other major nations, the southern hemisphere like Mexico and Brazil stand poised to join the ranks of developed nations within the next 10 to 20 years.

The last thing the Third World needs is an attempt by the West to turn back the clock.

Letters

Tax the Culls

Re your article "Examining Fringe Religious Groups" (HT, Nov. 29):

There will be continuing soul searching over the Jonestown Temple affair — and already legal experts have warned there is little chance that these off-beat cults can be separated under law from the established and genuine religious organizations.

But there is one thing that certainly can be done to help — remove the personal profit motive and lift the tax-exempt status under which these groups are protected. That can only mean that all religious organizations should likewise be taxed; not on their churches and normal facilities for religious worship of a genuine nature, but on their investments, their income from the stock market and real estate, and like any other business.

on over-luxurious expense — yachts, Cadillacs and executive jets. It isn't just the tax recovered, but being taxable means exposing both capital and income records, its sources and use (or misuse) to public scrutiny.

J.R. BACH

Grasse, France.

Disco Blues

Concerning "A Russian Looks at Studio 54" (HT, Nov. 21).

I was incensed to read of the Russian journalist's depiction of the disco as a haven for the lonely and decadent, as a fantasy factory for lost and bored Americans.

How is it that Russians can consistently defy the truth about Western society and yet on the subject of disco, be so totally accurate?

WILLIAM THOMAS.
Mijas, Spain.

A Landon Is Going to Washington

Nancy Landon Kassebaum, the only woman senator in the 96th Congress, will take retiring Sen. James Pearson's seat at a state-house swearing-in ceremony in Topeka, Kan., Dec. 23. A spokesman said Mrs. Kassebaum will be sworn in because "it just makes it easier for everyone concerned."

By Paul Hendrickson

TOPEKA, Kan. (WP) — He is 91 now, hard of hearing and a little cantankerous, his face narrowed and fallen, his fingers smooth as waxed fruit. But he still snatches cigarettes, still rides a horse up the Kaw River nearly every morning before breakfast. "Nothing so good for the inside of a man," says Alf Landon, "as the outside of a horse."

Kansas is gray and raw. Behind the house cars and tennis blur by on 1-70 — west to California, east to Missouri. Landon's life is a blur of dreams. Landon has never yearned much for such dreams; he has lived 41 years in this house and twice was governor of his state. "Washington has some smart people," he likes to say. "More of 'em in Kansas."

Republican Sen.-elect Nancy Landon Kassebaum's unwashed Nova is in the driveway; she has just arrived from a speech to a school board convention downtown. It was her first public appearance since her victory a month ago. "It begins now," she says, smiling.

Grand Old Man

Her father, of course, is the man who ran disastrously (taking only Maine and Vermont) against FDR in 1936. He is the grand old man of the Grand Old Party; now he is stretched out on a sofa in his huge paneled den at the back of the house. At his feet, a fire is lit. He wears an old, blue zip-up sweater with food stains on the sleeves, brown pants, a pair of shiny black boots. He is turned on his side, one eye closed, the other cocked and ready.

"Dad," his daughter says, approaching gingerly, "would you like us to get started without you?" The old man rouses himself — an ancient, creaky bound — and covers him. He mutters, the gist of it being that nobody need start anything without him; he wasn't asleep, just resting; he wouldn't even have been doing that if he hadn't had to get up so early this morning for a doctor's appointment; and if there weren't so many



Sen.-elect Nancy Kassebaum with her father, Alf Landon.

interruptions, he'd be outdoors this minute on his horse.

What about his not wanting his daughter to run? "Oh, that's one of those things that gets blown in the press," he says, waving it away. "I was thinking purely of the physical strain. I wasn't sure I wanted her to go through it. Course now — a brief cackle — 'you got to have a wig-maker and a pancake man for TV.'"

The senator-elect is a tiny, fragile-looking woman, 46, mother of four, with sharp, almost sculpted features, handsome swatches of gray in her hair, and a smile that explodes. Her whole campaign strategy was one of fresh face, fresh voice — this is your neighbor. The Kansas City Star called her an "injured wren." She is a vision of the modern Midwestern mother: Never mind that she is (1) a millionaire with complex holdings, and (2) legally separated from her husband.

A Natural

Landon says he sensed his daughter was a natural campaigner right off. "Nancy was a whole lot better than I was. I was pretty rough. My talks... were never knit together that well. I was better at shaking hands."

Comments Mrs. Kassebaum, "For someone who likes to give advice as much as dad does, he didn't really get that involved. We would talk by telephone maybe once a week, that's all."

But many people feel Landon had considerable influence in the race. Paul Pendergast, a lawyer who managed the campaign of Mrs. Kassebaum's opponent, Democratic Rep. Bill Roy, says that "whatever he would have done, it would have been quiet. He would have used the phone."

Until now, Mrs. Kassebaum's only elective office was on the

Maize, Kan., school board. It is a remarkable political leap — Landon's daughter or not, but it would be a mistake to think of her as a political innocent. By all accounts she waged a canny campaign.

Behind in Polls

Near the end of a financial disclosure controversy made her fall seriously behind in the polls, something her father still refuses to believe. New and tougher TV ads were distributed. Some of Sen. Robert Dole's team came in to help. She began to go after Roy himself instead of his policies; she won by 90,000 votes.

"There was pressure to be more aggressive," she says. "Yes, the financial thing hurt. But also there was the latent feeling of whether a woman could really handle the job. So I had to show them."

She was always interested in politics, her father allows, squinting down to see if she agrees. "She cut her eye teeth on that Washington newsletter... oh, yes, the Kiplinger. She was always reading as a child."

"I like biographies a lot," says Mrs. Kassebaum.

"I'm talking about the newsmagazines," says her father.

As early as age 10, she and brother Jack were out working on local Kansas campaigns. "We'd distribute literature, appear with dad. Here at home I'd frequently eavesdrop." She has a sudden recollection. "See that vent over there? My room was right above it. I used to lie awake at night listening to the most marvelous conversations."

Yet politics "was over something I remotely figured I might grow up to do. Even a year ago I wouldn't have thought it possible. I have four kids." When she and her husband Philip, an attorney and

businessman, separated, her needs changed, she says. She went to Washington for a year and worked for Sen. James Pearson (R-Kan.). "That pulled some things together." Still, she "never figured on this. I can honestly say that if I were still married, I would not be going to the U.S. Senate."

'A Carrying On'

Is her victory a vindication of her father's long-ago defeat? "Well, it's something I'm very personally proud of. It's a carrying on... of a profession, you might say."

Landon has gone over to a table; he extracts a cigarette from the top drawer. "Don't tell," he says, somewhere between a plea and an order. "I'm surprised he's not bumming them," says his daughter, out of his earshot.

The old man is asked whether he'll visit his daughter in Washington this winter, should she invite him. "I don't think I quite need an invitation," Landon says stonily. A moment later, though, he is saying that Washington is too far anyhow. "I know they've got these fast airplanes now... Look, I intend to be 92 years old in a few months." There was a time when he said his goal was to reach 90. Now he takes them one by one.

Landon has gone to fetch his bat and coat. It's quite a hat — bright orange with ear flaps, which he promptly jerks down. He wrestles the coat on.

"There's a lot of voodooism in American politics," is his parting shot. "And logistics. Sometimes you have to know when to get away." That's why Landon is going outdoors; the back of a horse is the only place he wants to be.

At the door, his daughter says, "By the way, Dad was wrong. I really was behind in the polls." Grin. "I'll see you in Washington."

Sportswear Jogging Into Couture Scene

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT) — Sweatshirts and sneakers for the office? Right. Odd as it may sound, active sportswear is one of the strongest directions in fashion today.

It is another case of leisure time making its mark, and every expert agrees the whole thing started in the United States with a combination of health faddism and the four-day working week. The French are catching up; jogging, once a laughing matter, is now part of the local countryside.

In a season slowed down by a balmy Indian summer, the only shops to have made money have been those devoted to skiing, tennis, jogging and such. One of the most striking successes has been Hemispheres, selling active sports outfits from all over but mostly from the United States. Opened on the sports-oriented Avenue de la Grande Armée only six months ago, it already has a monthly turnover of 400,000 francs.

Former Reporter

The shop is owned by Kim d'Estainville, a former Paris-Match reporter. D'Estainville has retained his journalist's go-go attitude, his boundless enthusiasm and nose for spotting future winners. Recent theatrical producing ventures — "Equis" and "Peines d'Amour d'une Chante Anglaise" — have been money-makers for him. This is his first outing in fashion.

"It's a question of feeling," he says. "We thought there was a need for it. All we needed was a locale." That he found and bought from a former cross-country French champion, Gaston Ragueneau, who had his heyday around 1904, D'Estainville revamped the store, but kept the handsome 1930 decor intact, down to the spacious mahogany-and-brass fitting rooms.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (IHT) — This is how The New York Times criticizes new offerings:

Films

"If It Fits" by John Marshall and Mark Erder, is an anthropological documentary about the successful 1976 mayoral campaign of freshie Lewis Burton in Haverhill, Mass. But the film "has less to do with electioneering and politics than it does with time and tide, with social and economic changes that have reduced a once-proud American manufacturing community to near-bankruptcy." Vincent Canby says about this movie of a once-important shoe-making city. It is "a cool, un-



Fashion

The recent impact of active sportswear in French people's life

... 'is alas not noticeable at Olympic level.'

Roger Larchevêque, editor of the sports magazine *Loisir Service*, confirms the recent impact of active sportswear in French people's life; its influence, he adds, "is alas not noticeable at Olympic level."

Sales Soaring

He says that in menswear, the sales of relaxed, weekend wear have shot up by 20 percent since 1970 — at the expense of city clothes. Clothing now represents half of the French sports market, he says, the other half being equipment. A 1977 survey showed that the money spent on sport-oriented goods by the French came to 23 billion francs.

Ginette Saenderichin, editor of *Gap*, a trade magazine mostly aimed at women, says, "I started talking about the influence of active sportswear a year ago. It is not just a question of shapes and styles. It is a complete shift, with people wearing active sports clothes, such as jogging suits and sneakers, in everyday life."

Among the ready-to-wear French designers, the quickest to react has

been Elie Jacobson, owner of Dorothee Bis. He recently started a whole new line of active sportswear, Dorothee Bis, sold through regular sports stores.

The same fashion wave has registered at *Galerie Lafayette*, where one of the fashion directors, Marie-Paule Gills, says they now have a special jogging corner "where people buy the clothes not only for jogging but also for staying home."

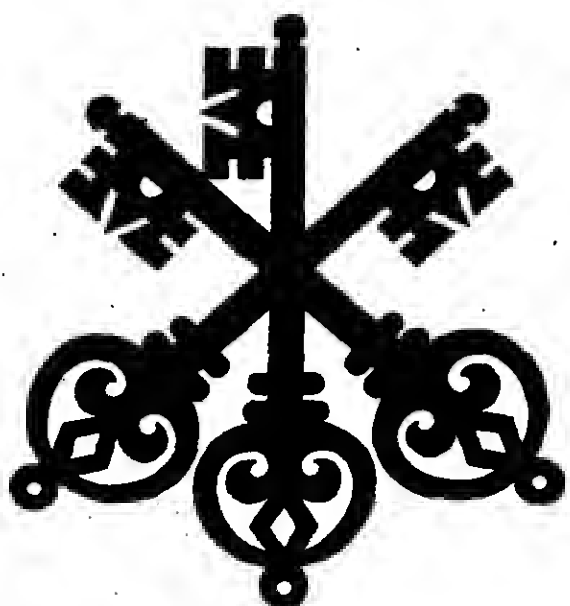
Finally, the market is being invaded by discount stores. One of them, *Go... Sport*, has six outlets in and around Paris and six more scheduled to open before 1980.

the **cashmere house**
the Parisian Specialist
for 100% pure cashmere
at the best prices
(Men and Women Alike
Adore it)
Offer
a Scottish Cashmere
Exclusive models by
Alexandre Savin
2 Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris-8e
(corner 60 fg St-Henri). Tel. 265.42.61
Monday to Saturday
from 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Chérie
The gorgeous, sexy young fragrance.
By Revlon

Foreign exchange:

A word with the key Swiss bank could open the way for you.



Foreign exchange. Say the word to the Swiss Bank Corporation.

You could find that the subject acquires a new value.

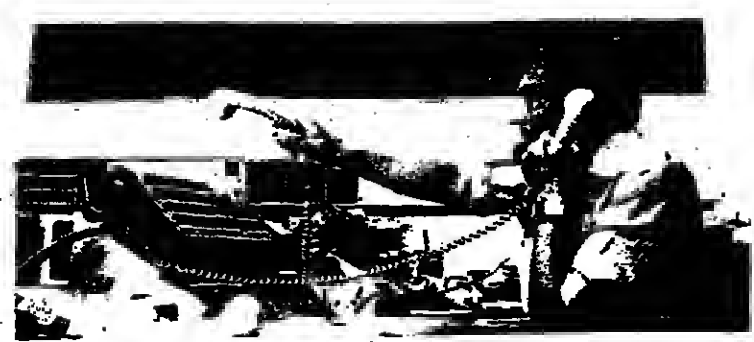
Because the Swiss Bank Corporation is the key name in Swiss banking.

Our expertise in foreign exchange transactions results from our operations in the most important currency markets in the world.

Our banking experience stretches as far back as 1872.

And our reliability and stability are what you'd expect of one of the biggest Swiss banks.

Talk to us about foreign exchange. Or about financing, underwriting, or transfers.



You'll see why the Swiss Bank Corporation is a name to be reckoned with.

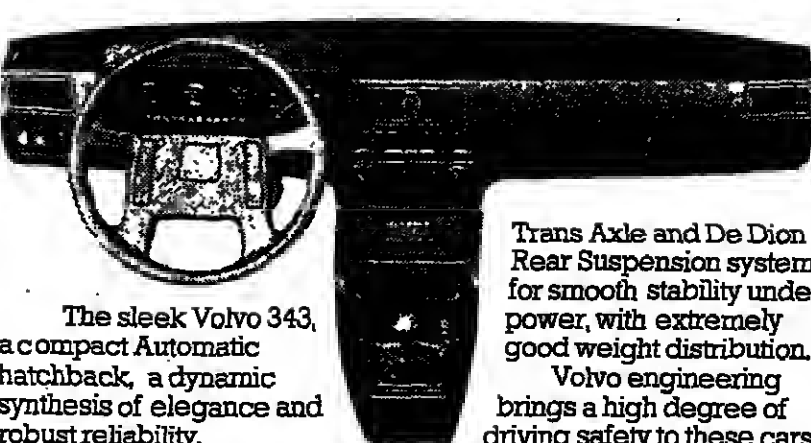
A name that could open the way for you...

Swiss Bank Corporation
Schweizerischer Bankverein
Société de Banque Suisse

Total assets (end 1977): Sfr. 55,710 million. Customers' deposits: Sfr. 30,371 million. Capital and reserves: Sfr. 3,235 million. Advances to customers: Sfr. 20,135 million. Net profit: Sfr. 237 million. Number of staff: 11,500. General Management in CH-4002 Basle, Aeschenvorstadt 1, and in CH-8022 Zurich, Paradeplatz 6. Over 170 offices throughout Switzerland. Branches in Atlanta, Bahrain, Chicago, London, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo. Subsidiaries, affiliated companies and representatives in over 20 other countries throughout the world.

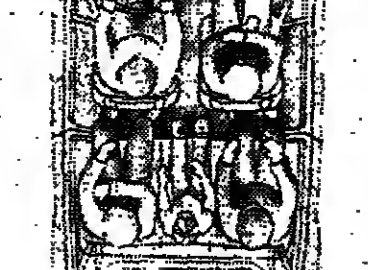


Now, two dynamic Volvo 343s.
The refined Automatic, and a spirited new Manual.



The sleek Volvo 343, a compact Automatic hatchback, a dynamic synthesis of elegance and robust reliability.

And this year, a spunky new Volvo 343 Manual as



stylish and roomy as its nimble twin. Both feature the exclusive

Trans Axle and De Dion Rear Suspension systems for smooth stability under power, with extremely good weight distribution.

Volvo engineering brings a high degree of driving safety to these cars. They quickly respond to commands with predictable, spirited agility.

A test drive will verify how efficiently these features contribute to a smooth, safe but lively drive.

Both cars have new dashboards, glare-free instrument lighting, a soft-grip steering wheel rim, and main controls arranged for relaxed driving.

Inside, the emphasis is on space and comfort, with a large luggage area accessible through a wide rear door.

Get into the excitement of driving a Volvo 343. With the advanced Automatic, or the new Manual. Send this coupon today for a free, full color brochure.

Mail this coupon to
Advertising and Sales Promotion,
Volvo Cars, P.O. Box 1015,
Helmond, Holland.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
Country.....
Zip.....

VOLVO 343
Now, Automatic and Manual.



Tourist & Diplomat Sales available. Write to AB Volvo, Tourist & Diplomat Sales, S-405 08 Göteborg, Sweden.

***American Properties
Investors, Inc.***

EEC to Seek Japan Concessions**Summit Stresses Success of MTN**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community, which yesterday stressed the need for the successful conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), said today it will seek further import concessions from Japan through the growth in Japan's surplus in the balance of EEC-Japan trade exchanges has apparently slowed.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who chaired the summit, said there had not been any extensive discussions of MTN problems by the leaders. Major partners in the MTN are the United States, Japan and the nine-nation community.

France is understood to be looking for an MTN accord under the terms of which the EEC would agree to possible U.S. countervailing action against subsidized EEC goods — mostly cheese, bacon and hock exports valued at about \$300 million annually.

Under the 1974 U.S. Trade Act,

the administration has the right to waive such countervailing action. The waiver expires on Jan. 3 and the EEC wants it extended. But while the eight other EEC countries would be ready to conclude the MTN as scheduled on Dec. 15 and sign the accord after the waiver is settled, France declines to cooperate in reaching a tentative accord.

EEC Discussion

The EEC leaders said they want to underscore that a conclusion of the negotiations will be possible only if the U.S. Congress decides that the waiver on countervailing duties will be applied.

An EEC council of ministers — proposed by the EEC presidency for Dec. 12 — is to discuss the matter on the basis of a full commis-

sion report on the MTN progress. The council is likely to bring foreign and economics ministers together.

Today, officials said trade matters will rank prominently in high-level semi-annual consultations between the community and Japan opening Friday in Brussels. The talks are scheduled for two days.

The Japanese delegation will be headed by deputy minister for foreign affairs Hiromichi Miyazaki while the community will be represented by Sir Roy Denman, head of the commission's foreign affairs department.

While stressing that it appeared too early to expect a substantial improvement of the community's situation in trade with Japan, EEC officials said there is the chance of at least making progress in the specific sectors mentioned.

The two-day discussion will range over a number of issues including the world economic situation in general, trends in macroeconomic data in Japan and the EEC, development aid as well as relations between industrialized and developing countries.

Commission officials said it was too early to assess the impact of a supplementary budget Japan introduced in September with the aim of increasing public spending and stimulating domestic demands to attain the growth rate of 7 percent in the gross national product promised by outgoing Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at the Bonn summit.

The situation at the MTN on lowering tariffs and non-tariff barriers will also be discussed. EEC officials said they saw little chance of major Japanese trade concessions until the MTN is successfully concluded.

Aircraft Liberalization

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — The United States has raised a new problem in the MTN talks by proposing full liberalization of aircraft trade, Japanese government officials said today. The officials at the Ministry for International Trade and Industry said the proposal, made at the talks in Geneva, called for making all aircraft imports duty-free in the areas of the United States, the EEC and Japan. Duties imposed in these areas range from 8 to 12 percent.

The U.S. proposal also called for removal of non-tariff barriers, including government subsidy systems for aircraft development, production and exports and government intervention in decisions by airlines on types of aircraft they buy, the officials said.

The Japanese government has dispatched a senior aircraft expert from the ministry to the Geneva talks with a Japanese plan to agree to the U.S. proposal on certain undisclosed conditions, the officials said. They added that the U.S. proposal is believed to be strongly opposed by European countries.

French-Chinese Accord

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — France and China today signed an industrial cooperation agreement in the field of data-processing and electronics, the French industry ministry announced.

It provides for the supply of complete equipment, partly built units and components, the granting of licences, as well as technical know-how and the training of Chinese technicians, it said.

Under the agreement, the French firm will provide 300 million and 100 million French francs to the Chinese government for the purchase of French equipment and components.

The credits will be available for 10 percent of the value of the contracts for Chinese imports of British capital goods. Chinese orders must be placed within the next 18 months. The minimum value of the contracts must be \$5 million, the G.D. said.

Basically, the funding will work

the Austrian schilling with the old European joint float, the snake.

Similarly, an EMS of six is rather unattractive to the Swiss, sources reported, even though it included the Deutsche mark in which the Swiss — as well as the Austrians — are interested because of strong trade links with West Germany.

However, the Swiss government today reaffirmed its "willingness to have close monetary cooperation" with members of the EEC that will form the EMS. After a special cabinet meeting, a government communiqué said Switzerland would start consultations to discuss the modalities of a mutually acceptable solution.

As far as Norway and Sweden are concerned, it appears likely that Norway would be asked soon to associate itself with the EMS. The Norwegian krone already is associated with the snake. Essentially nothing would change for the Norwegians if they brought the krone into the EMS.

Sweden was also seen as a potential candidate for EMS association. However, EEC officials doubted that Sweden, which quit the snake in 1977, would be willing to enter the EMS now.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

Hanson Trust

Year ended 30/9/77

Revenue..... 604.60

Profits..... 26.10

Per Share..... 0.223

0.203

Pittman Brothers

Year ended 30/9/77

Revenue..... 256.90

Profits..... 43.40

Per Share..... 0.185

0.116

(Figures in Sterling)

Netherlands

Heineken

Year ended 30/9/77

Revenue..... 118.70

Profits..... 10.27

Per Share..... 10.27

9.48

(Figures in Guilders)

U.S.

Chicago Milwaukee

Year ended 12/31/77

Revenue..... 118.70

Profits..... 10.30

Per Share..... 10.30

6.44

1977

Revenue..... 339.70

Profits..... 41.07

Per Share..... 41.07

10.75

1977

Revenue..... 369.16

Profits..... 9.03

Per Share..... 9.03

0.62

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.43

1977

Revenue..... 1,349

Profits..... 26.03

Per Share..... 1.79

2.4

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1978 —
Cash prices in primary markets as
registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Week Ago	Year Ago
COFFEES		
Cocoa Beans, lb.	N.A.	N.A.
Cocoa Beans, lb.	1.4	2.0
TEA		
Prichard 40-50% yd.	44	44
TEA		
Steel billets (P.M.), ton	317.00	299.00
Iron 2 P.M., ton	222.34	214.74
Steel scrap No. 1, lb.	85.46	85.42
Land oil, lb.	28	28
Copper elect. lb.	70.64	69.64
Aluminum 99.99, lb.	49.99	49.99
Zinc 99.99, lb.	34.00	34.00
Silver 999.9, oz.	58.05	47.00
Gold 999.9, oz.	794.50	794.50
COMMODITY INDEX		
Moody's Index (Dec 100 Dec 31, 1971)	101.01	101.01
December 6, 1978	101.01	101.01
— Preliminary		
— Final		
— Normal		

NEW YORK FUTURES
December 6, 1978

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec 6	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 7	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 8	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 9	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 10	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 11	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 12	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 13	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 14	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 15	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 16	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 17	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 18	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 19	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 20	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 21	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 22	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 23	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 24	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 25	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 26	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 27	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 28	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 29	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 30	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00
Dec 31	123.00	123.00	123.00	+0.00

Est. sales: 1,200; sales Tue. 742.

Total open interest: 5,991; up 266 from Mon.

SUGAR NO. 11

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec 6	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 7	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 8	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 9	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 10	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 11	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 12	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 13	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 14	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 15	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 16	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 17	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 18	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 19	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 20	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 21	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 22	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 23	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 24	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 25	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 26	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 27	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 28	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 29	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 30	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 31	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00

Est. sales: 1,200; sales Tue. 742.

Total open interest: 5,991; up 266 from Mon.

COCOA

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec 6	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 7	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 8	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 9	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 10	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 11	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 12	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 13	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 14	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 15	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 16	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 17	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 18	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 19	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 20	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 21	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 22	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 23	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 24	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 25	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 26	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 27	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 28	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 29	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 30	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 31	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00

Est. sales: 1,200; sales Tue. 742.

Total open interest: 5,991; up 266 from Mon.

COTTON NO. 11

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec 6	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 7	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 8	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 9	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 10	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 11	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 12	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 13	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 14	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 15	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 16	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 17	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 18	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 19	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 20	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 21	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 22	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 23	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 24	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 25	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 26	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 27	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 28	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 29	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 30	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 31	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00

Est. sales: 1,200; sales Tue. 742.

Total open interest: 5,991; up 266 from Mon.

COTTON NO. 11

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec 6	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 7	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 8	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 9	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 10	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 11	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 12	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 13	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 14	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 15	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 16	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 17	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 18	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 19	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 20	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 21	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 22	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 23	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 24	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 25	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 26	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 27	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 28	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 29	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 30	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 31	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00

Est. sales: 1,200; sales Tue. 742.

Total open interest: 5,991; up 266 from Mon.

COTTON NO. 11

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec 6	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 7	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 8	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 9	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 10	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 11	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 12	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 13	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 14	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 15	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 16	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 17	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 18	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 19	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 20	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 21	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 22	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 23	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 24	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 25	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 26	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 27	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 28	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 29	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 30	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 31	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00

Est. sales: 1,200; sales Tue. 742.

Total open interest: 5,991; up 266 from Mon.

COTTON NO. 11

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec 6	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 7	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 8	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 9	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 10	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 11	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 12	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 13	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 14	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 15	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 16	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 17	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 18	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 19	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 20	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 21	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 22	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 23	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 24	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 25	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 26	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 27	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 28	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 29	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 30	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 31	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00

Est. sales: 1,200; sales Tue. 742.

Total open interest: 5,991; up 266 from Mon.

COTTON NO. 11

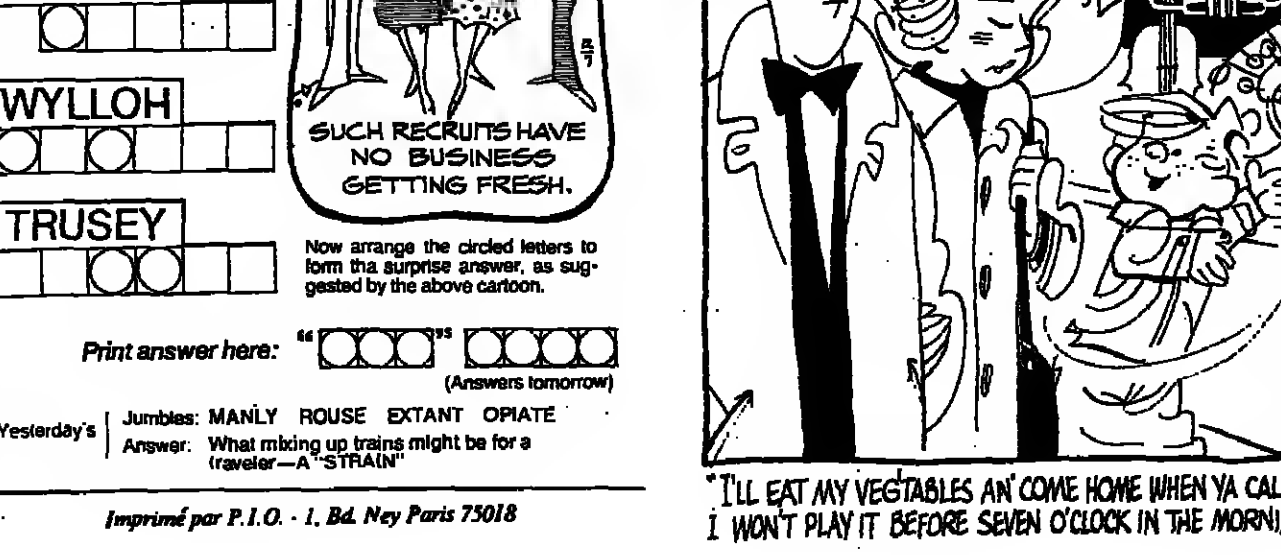
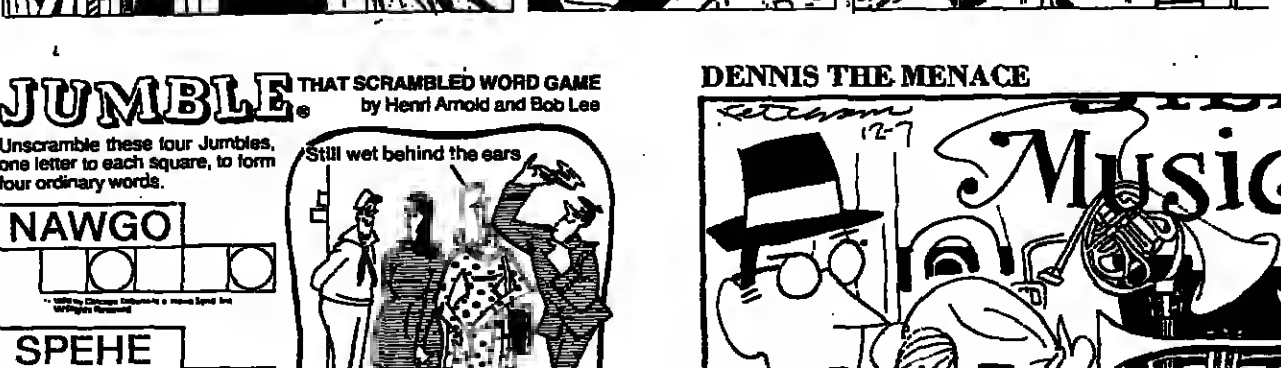
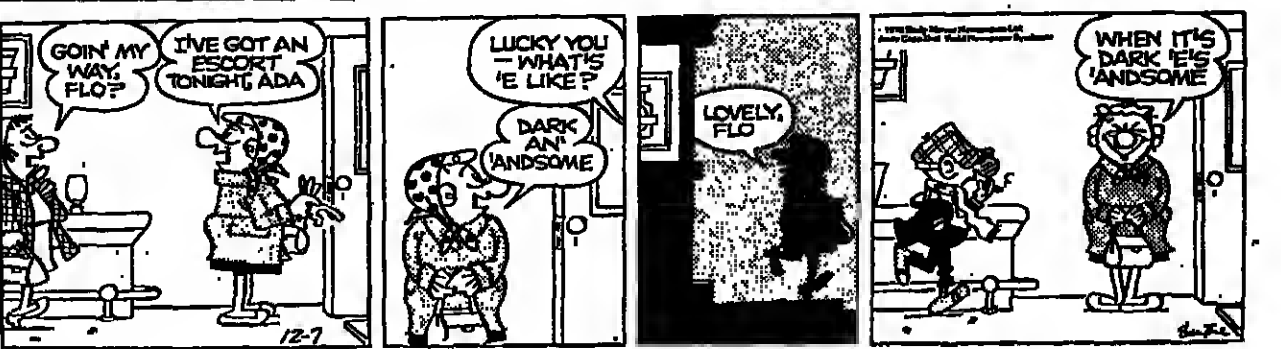
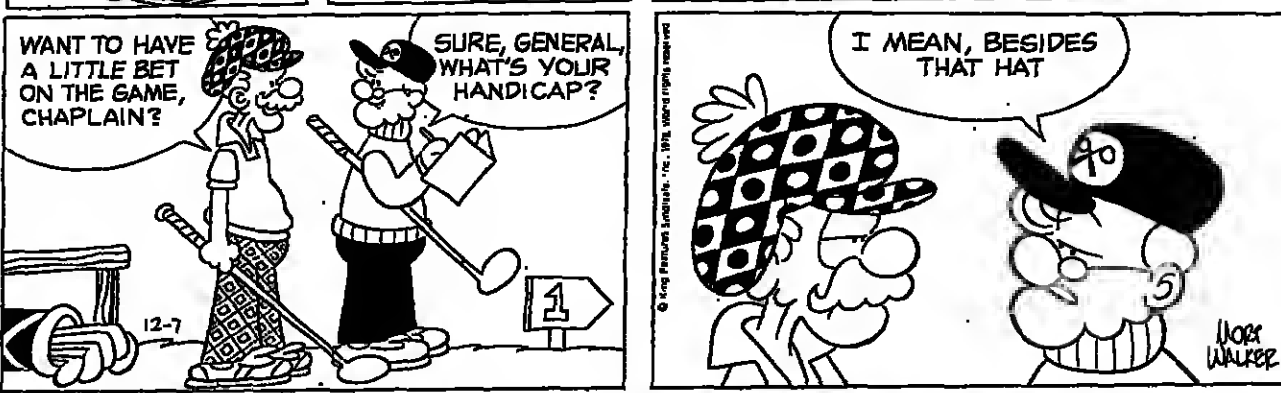
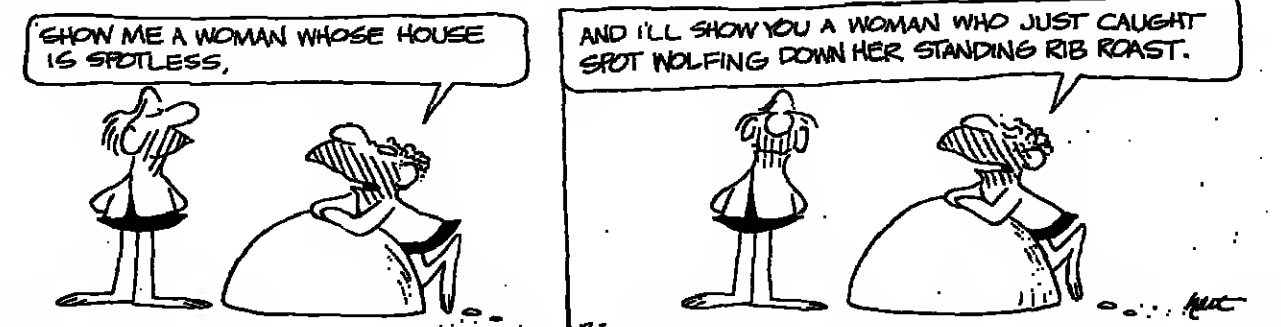
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec 6	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 7	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 8	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 9	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 10	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 11	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 12	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 13	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 14	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 15	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.00
Dec 16	12.00	12.00	12.00	+0.0

<u>ACROSS</u>			
1 Without any changes	44 Opposite of hits	11 Come across	
5 Lead-pipe cinch	45 The hay	12 Took refection	
9 Chesterfield	45 Kin of mins. and secs.	15 Massachusetts' "— aristocracy"	
13 Basin for holy water	46 Says further	21 Nothing to it	
14 Customary; conventional	47 Christmas "visitor"	22 Rat-tail	
17 Blue-pencil	53 Self-controlled	25 Brilliant acclaim	
17 Dunsen's attire	54 Turning out	26 Pale yellow, as corn	
18 Tovar on the Penobscot	53 Plant with sword-shaped leaves	27 Cop group	
19 Cell in the retina	57 Prepares to fire	28 Peddlers' wagons	
20 Ecology-minded actor	58 Arab title	29 Shanties	
23 English watering place	59 Elaine —, author of "Right Bank"	30 Puts to flight	
24 Half a sawbuck	60 Neil Simon creation	31 Astray: Fr.	
25 Decorate	61 Old tongue	32 Poet who wrote "The Highwayman"	
25 Whitman's "— of Adam"	62 Malodorous	34 Quatrain container	
		37 Contend with	
	<u>DOWN</u>	38 Traitor	
	1 Sternward	40 House plant	
	2 Bar offering	41 Religious booklet	
	3 "Long Day's Journey — Night"	43 Quaint humor	
	4 Daggled or mulish	44 Sick	
	5 Paddock sounds	46 Deep yearnings	
	6 Realm of Boreas	47 Fying jib	
	7 Love, in Acapulco	48 Soprano — Jean Smith	
	8 Vicum of blister	49 Reputation	
	9 Base place	50 Brain passage	
	10 Bouquet	51 — code	
		52 Thailand	
		53 Beanie	
		56 Like Reynard	

ALGARVE	6	1	Cloudy	MARID	5	4	Rain
AMSTERDAM	16	23	Mist	MILAN	24	29	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	41	Rain	MONTREAL	5	41	Mist
ATHENS	8	46	Overcast	MOSCOW	19	16	Snow
BEIRUT	20	38	Fair	MUNICH	11	21	Fair
BELGRADE	1	22	Cloudy	MUNYQ	11	52	Fair
BERLIN	10	30	Mist	NICE	12	54	Fair
BRUSSELS	0	23	Fair	OSLO	14	14	Fair
BUCHAREST	2	27	Fair	PARIS	22	28	Fair
BUDAPEST	3	27	Mist	PRAGUE	19	19	Snow
CASABLANCA	21	28	Showers	ROME	16	50	Fair
COPENHAGEN	2	28	Cloudy	SOFIA	13	24	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	4	46	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	19	16	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	43	Mist	TEHRAN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Mist	TEL AVIV	22	24	Fair
FLORENCE	4	43	Fair	TOKYO	8	46	Fair
FRANKFURT	11	39	Fair	TUNIS	14	57	Overcast
GENEVA	0	32	Mist	VIENNA	22	23	Fair
HELSINKI	22	23	Mist	WAGSALW	10	50	Fair
ISTANBUL	44	72	Rain	WASHINGTON	10	50	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	22	23	Mist
LISBON	16	61	Overcast				
LONDON	15	37	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Fair	(Yesterday's readings in London and Madrid at 1700)			

[illegible]

—



©Washington Post

To guard his diamond ace and his guarded heart king, he gave up two spades as well as two hearts. South judged the position accurately and led a diamond, forcing West to lead from the heart king at the finish.

At another table, North became declarer and play proceeded similarly, but West tried to save himself by discarding the diamond ace while the clubs were being run. This would indeed have led to salvation if East had held the diamond king; but North held that card and took a trick with it and led a spade. North then scored an overtrick by end playing West.

♠ K 10 8 5 2
♥ 10 5
♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3
♣ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3

WEST

♠ Q J 10 5 4 3
♥ K 7 4 2
♦ A
♣ K 7

EAST (D)

♠ A 2
♥ 9 8 3
♦ Q 7 6 4 3
♣ 9 8 3

SOUTH

♠ A 7
♥ Q 10 6 5
♦ 9 8
♣ A Q J 8 4 2

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1NT.	2♣	3NT.
Pass	3NT.	Dbl.	Pass
Pass		Pass	

West led the grade card.

How to Cheapen Baseball

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT) — In a laudable effort to extend the baseball season to Thanksgiving and leave the club owners richer than Pete Rose, the powers, principals and archangels of the game are considering a plan to restructure the major leagues so that almost every team can be a winner, or look like one.

Under the plan, each league would split itself like an amoeba into three parts, thus creating six divisional championships to pamper the followers of six teams. In addition, two losers would draw wild cards admitting them to the playoffs. After the 162-game season, these eight teams would engage in a double round of eliminations leading to the World Series, and that grand finale of the sport that Roger Angell wistfully calls the "Summer Game" could drag on into winter that would penetrate even Bowie Kuhn's longhairs.

"It would be a great stimulus to the sport," says Joe McDonald of the New York Mets. "It would mean that if you're 10 games behind the leader in September you still have a shot." Edited, that statement should read: "It would be a great stimulus to the box office." It would dilute, demean and cheapen the sport.

Not Even a False Hope

Anyhow, the plan doesn't go far enough because it would still leave clubs like the Mets and Atlanta Braves without even a false hope to stimulate business in September. What the architects of realignment should have come up with is an arrangement like the one hockey had a few years ago, when the National Hockey League played the whole season to eliminate two teams. Chances are the Mets and Braves would still be the ones eliminated.

The only thing to be said for the proposed restructuring is that the leagues would be cut up along geographical lines. Tentatively, teams would be grouped thus: American League — Eastern Division: New York, Boston, Baltimore, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Toronto; Western: Texas, California, Seattle, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Montreal; Midwest: Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta; Western: Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego.

A Three-League Plan

Again, the planners don't go far enough. It would make more sense to shuffle the names of all 26 clubs in the American League and National League into three divisions. Eastern: New York, Boston, Baltimore, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Toronto; Western: Texas, California, Seattle, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Montreal; Midwest: Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta; Western: Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego.

Bill Veeck was the first to propose a regional alignment.



Enrique Romo

Baseball Panel Changes Rules

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 6 (AP) — The major league baseball rules committee voted yesterday to alter the rules governing runouts and balks.

Under the new regulations, if a runner is called because of rain while in an inning is in progress, and the visiting team has scored one or more runs to tie the score or take the lead, the game will be considered suspended rather than ended.

The change on protests gives the league president the option to disallow a replay if he believes that the violation adversely affects the projected team's chances of winning. The change protects a team that as won a game convincingly from being penalized on a technicality.

NHL Standings

CAMPELL CONFERENCE				
Patrick Division				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Islanders	15	3	5	104
Canes	15	10	2	110
Rangers	14	4	30	112
Devils	13	9	4	30
Smythe Division				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Havoc	11	13	2	24
Canes	8	8	23	73
Louis	9	16	4	82
Canes	4	18	8	70
WALES CONFERENCE				
Norris Division				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Canes	17	6	2	105
Canes	12	9	2	97
Borough	8	13	6	80
Canes	4	16	4	74
Canes	4	17	4	76
Adams Division				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Canes	14	4	5	37
Canes	12	10	4	39
Canes	8	10	4	42
Canes	7	14	4	28

